



Prince Hassan: "Looking at the faces of my own children motivates me to try to build a better world."

## Prince Hassan: Seeking to build a better world

ford University in the 1980s. "Rumi appeals to me because he emphasizes the humanitarian aspect in terms of transcendence and the relevance of one's life's journey."

This was a reference to Jalaludin Rumi, a 13th century poet who has influenced many Eastern scholars.

"Humanitarian" is a key word in the vocabulary of Prince Hassan, who in 1981 proposed to the UN General Assembly the idea of a "new international humanitarian order."

Since then the General Assembly has adopted a series of resolutions and two reports from the Secretary-General in support of the idea.

"My proposal was based on the realization that, in purely human terms, the quality of life has been steadily degenerating over the past decades despite modern technological achievements," Prince Hassan says.

Backed by several UN members, the ICHH was established in 1983. Although it is outside the framework of the world body, its role is to help the General Assembly in promoting a humanitarian order.

Mr. Zia Risi of Pakistan is its secretary-general.

Made up of 28 Third World, Western and Eastern block countries, the commission is comparable with those on international development issues (Brandt Commission), disarmament and security (Palme Commission) and environment and development (Brundtland Commission).

Prince Hassan says the recommendations of the recently-completed ICHH report aimed to start a fundamental process of overhauling the way governments and institutions respond to the human factor in policies and activities.

The ICHH, he says, wished to bring to the solution of human problems the same top-level expertise and decision-making applied to such issues as economics and development.

The Commission's recommendations include:

Creation of "ministries of humanitarian affairs" or special departments to analyze the implications of governmental policies at



## FAMINE A MAN-MADE DISASTER?

One of the ICHH recent books

the human level.

Establishment by the United Nations of a central office for humanitarian issues and allocation of greater human and financial resources for the promotion of human rights.

Devotion of governmental and private funds for advanced research, and a review of educational syllabuses to provide more emphasis on humanitarian issues.

The ICHH wants the United Nations, with the assistance of its Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to develop a study subject along these lines in consultation with educationalists of member countries.

Extension of the concept of international humanitarian law to include the law of peace, related to human welfare in wars and other catastrophes. The emphasis would be on preventing problems rather than providing solutions afterwards.

The ICHH has established an Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues in Geneva to follow up on the recommendations. The bureau will collaborate with citizen's groups, such as those working for refugees, disaster relief, human rights, and children's welfare.

"This lobby for the powerless is our constituency," Prince Hassan says. "Such non-governmental organizations can sensitize public opinion and lean on governments to solve humanitarian problems."

Prince Hassan said the bureau would continue publication of a series of 18 sectoral reports covering a range of humanitarian concerns.

They include: "Famine: A Man-Made Disaster, Street Children: A Growing Urban Tragedy, The Encroaching Desert: The Consequences of Human Failure, Modern Wars: The Humanitarian Challenge, and Refugees: Dynamics of Displacement."

The reports offer analyses and specific recommendations on each topic. Says Prince Hassan, "The ICHH final report is a synthesis of the sectoral reports."

"Would governments be willing to create ministries of humanitarian affairs? This is our hope. If coun-

tries represented by ICHH members do this, it would be a step forward, and worthy of recognition by others," says the Crown Prince.

Prince Hassan says the ICHH report would be discussed by the UN Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. Member countries would then collectively develop methods to implement its recommendations.

What made Prince Hassan so concerned about restructuring international institutions?

"The spiritual lineage of the Hashemite family is a prime motivation," he says. The modern Hashemite dynasty traces its ancestry to Hashem Abd Manaf, an ancestor of Prophet Mohammed.

"I consider myself as attempting to realize the ambitions of the Arab renaissance movement."

Prince Hassan says the movement sought "to contain the worst aspects of material development in our part of the world which have created an emphasis on commercialism and a self-image of expediency."

"It is vital that human dignity be restored to the Arab image, in terms of humanitarian ethics, the Middle East, the cradle of civilization and monotheist religions, owes the world something better than literal interpretation of fundamentals."

Many of Prince Hassan's ideas have been influenced by what he calls "the generation of young and thoughtful Arab and Muslim thinkers."

He is a firm believer in the Islamic dictum of consultation, he says, and the ideas of others were important to him.

"Subjectively speaking," he says, "looking at the faces of my own children motivates me to try to build a better world."

His children are Princess Rahma, 15, Princess Symaya, 15, Princess Badiya, 13 and Prince Rashid, 8.

Prince Hassan has written three books: "A Study on Jerusalem, Palestinian Self-Determination, A Study on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Search for Peace."

# THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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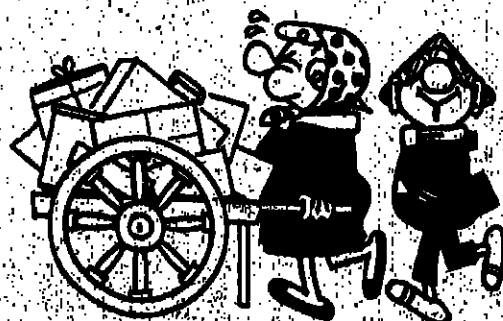
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By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

THE VILLAGE of Jurf Al Darawish in southern Jordan dates back to Ottoman times but its population, now numbered at 650, has always used it as little more than a storage place. The village boasted a railway station serving the Hejaz railway but few other facilities that might encourage permanent settlement.

Life began to change only in 1985 when the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) installed a windmill at the village well. The idea was to test the possibilities of using renewable energy sources, particularly solar and wind, for the power needs of villages too small or too remote to be connected to the national power grid.

Three years later every house in Jurf Al Darawish has a piped water supply and electricity is available for all households which want it.

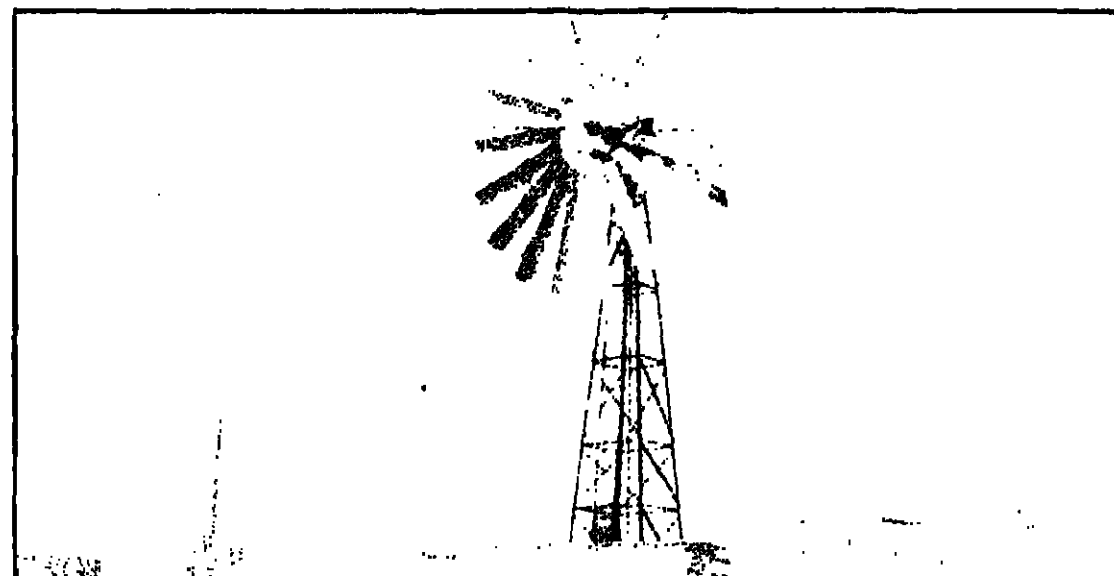
The electricity supply comes from a system which operates on both wind and solar power to ensure a regular supply regardless of the weather conditions. It draws on three banks of photovoltaic panels and two newly installed windmills imported from Germany.

At the well, which is located around three kilometres from the village, two more windmills pump water for the village and the site serves as a distribution point for the Bedouins of the area. Water is also provided for the trees now being planted along the highway to Aqaba.

Dr. Rizq Taani, Acting Director of the Solar Energy Centre at the RSS says 55 cubic metres of water can

## Electricity blows in to Jurf Al Darawish

### Village Project looks at new power sources



Wind and sun are the key to comfort

be pumped per hour, more than enough for all the needs of Jurf Al Darawish. Two storage tanks with a 110 c.m. capacity are also available and surplus water is returned to the well. Lighting at the site is provided by solar power.

#### Local technology

Most of the technical equipment

for the Remote Village Project has been brought from Europe but the RSS is using it as a basis for its own research and development work.

Project engineer Dr. Muhammad Amr says the first windmill used for water pumping came from Kenya.

After a period of testing it was found to be quite suitable and, as it had the advantage of not needing an attendant, it was transferred to a desert location while the RSS engineers used their experience with the Kenyan windmill to produce their own design. This is now being tested at the site.

Once the engineers are satisfied with its performance the RSS will manufacture five or six prototypes and hand them over to the private sector for general production.

The same procedure is underway for all equipment used for the project which, Dr. Taani points out, is generally made for European conditions. He says the RSS engineers have now modified both to cope with Jordanian environmental factors such as sand and high temperatures and to incorporate locally available techniques and materials so that production can gradually be undertaken here.

The RSS and its partners in the Remote Village Project, the Water Authority and the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources, are also keen to go beyond the provision of basic facilities and to extend the social development aspects of the scheme.

Dr. Taani says 25,000 square metres of land at Jurf Al Darawish have been allocated as a small model farm to show the people of the village what is possible now that they have an ample, and a convenient, water supply. Trees have already been planted and preparations are underway for the planting of vines and vegetables and the establishment of four greenhouses.

#### Counting costs

The village Sheikh Al Jarad Al Agha is already persuaded of the advantages of a regular water and electricity supply. He speaks enthusiastically of the educational possibilities presented by television and radio and of prospects for farming as an alternative to livestock rearing and work in the nearby phosphate mines.

He is less enthusiastic about the other side of the civilization coin - the cost. The Sheikh and his villagers have already negotiated for a reduction of the JD 25 connection fee for the electricity supply and for a water charge below the normal minimum of half a dinar per month.

Dr. Taani points out that the service charges are the responsibility of the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Water Authority and not of the RSS but he does believe that there must be a water charge to prevent wastage.

Village responses to the project as well as its technical aspects will no doubt be closely observed by two Pakistani engineers now visiting Jurf Al Darawish. Mr. Siddiq Ali and Mr. Nisar Ahmad of the Solar Energy Centre of Hyderabad are spending two to three weeks in Jordan observing the work of the RSS in the development of renewable sources.

Pakistan is also increasingly interested in the use of renewable sources, both for environmental reasons and for its financial benefits for remote areas. According to Mr. Ali considerable work has been done on solar energy in Pakistan but little so far on wind energy and they are hoping to learn from the Jordanian experience, particularly as preparations are underway for the establishment of a specialized Institute of Clean Energy in Hyderabad.

What the Jordanians concerned in the project are hoping is that their experience can be applied to many other small and remote villages throughout the country. It is estimated that as many as 10 per cent of Jordan's villages could ultimately benefit from the lessons now being learned at Jurf Al Darawish.

The ambitions of the project are large, its costs are relatively limited with a figure of around half a million dollars being sufficient for all equipment now in use. Funding is being provided both by local agencies and by the Arab Gulf Fund (Agfund) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

## French minister reiterates support of Arab causes

### France to work with Jordan in energy, telecommunication fields

AMMAN (Star) - In a special interview French Minister of State, Minister of Economy, Finance and Privatization, Mr. Edouard Balladur, told The Jerusalem Star and Ad-Dustour newspapers, that his country had not changed its policies regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf War. He said that France supports the holding of an international conference for peace in the Middle East, stands behind Iraq and the Security Council resolution number 598 and objects to Israeli policies in the occupied territories especially the recent expulsions of four Palestinians from their homeland. Mr. Balladur said France looks for better economic relations with Jordan and hopes to co-operate with the Kingdom in the fields of energy and telecommunications.

Mr. Balladur arrived in Jordan on Wednesday. He will be meeting with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and Finance Minister Hana Odeh. He will leave on Friday from Aqaba.

Following are excerpts from the interview:

On his visit to Jordan Mr. Balladur said that owing to the political circumstances in France during this period, the French Prime Minister has not been able to visit Jordan in response to His Majesty King Hussein's invitation. He said that he had been asked by Mr. Chirac to represent him personally and to express on his behalf the feelings of consideration and friendship of the French people and of himself towards Jordan.

The first purpose of his visit, is to stress the particular quality of the Franco-Jordanian relations and the importance that France attaches to these relations. "I very much hope that it will contribute to reinforce our friendship and widen our co-operation."

Among the important issues that will be discussed during Mr. Balladur's visit will be the present events in the occupied territories. "France is deeply preoccupied by this situation and ready to contribute to the search for a political settlement the necessity of which is proved by the present events," he said.

Commenting on Franco-Jordanian economic relations, the French official said they suffer both from "a too limited scope and an insufficient diversification. French companies are scarce in Jordan. Some disappointments in the past have given them the feeling that the Jordanian market was difficult to enter. I think that this analysis in fact is not founded. Therefore, we must develop our trade relations in the most advanced sectors like telecommunications or energy, but also for current trade where exchanges can be developed both ways."

He said that he would discuss all this with Jordanian interlocutors and "we will see how the contribution that we wish to bring to the development of Jordan can be used better than in the past."

Regarding French policy in relation to the Israeli-Arab conflict Mr. Balladur said that it is marked by a remarkable continuity. It is founded on principles defined by General de Gaulle and which have led, in June 1980, to the Declaration of Venice as elaborated by ten European countries. Equally the Twelve have pronounced themselves on 23 February 1987, in favour of an international conference, the necessity of which has been stressed by France.

"As far as the recent events in the occupied territories are concerned, France was the first, among the Western countries, to express, on 14 December its reprobation. On 19 December, the French government underlined, in the same context, the urgent need

for opening a dialogue and a negotiation. We believe that this negotiation should take place within an international conference comprising all the parties concerned and the permanent members of the Security Council," he said.

He added that "we have played an active role when the European Community members approached the Israeli authorities. France has, of course, voted in favour of the Resolution adopted by the Security Council on 22 November as it has voted in favour of resolutions 607 and 608 concerning the expulsion of Palestinians."

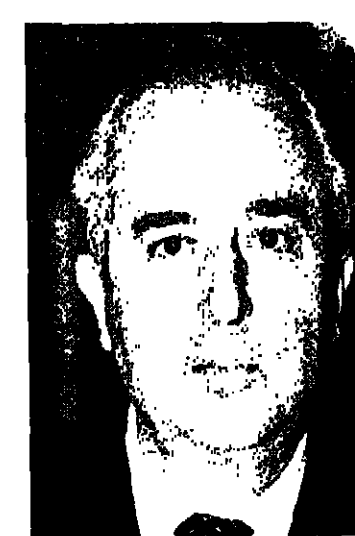
France, he said, traditionally provides aid to Palestinian refugees, maintains its assistance to UNRWA. He said that his country's policy is neither more reserved nor more cautious than before.

He also said that France is now prepared to participate in the debate which is starting at the United Nations on the occupied territories. "We will do so with the objective of reaching the widest possible consensus, opening the way to solutions both realistic and in accordance with law and justice."

He said that the French government had condemned the measures of expulsion taken against 4 Palestinians by Israel. In fact, our ambassador in Israel has warned the Israeli authorities against eventual measures of expulsion."

The French minister said that France had associated itself when the countries of the European Community had approached the Israeli authorities accordingly. It has voted in favour of the two resolutions adopted by the Security Council on 5 and 14 January first inviting Israel to refrain from expelling Palestinian civilians and then calling on Israel to cancel the measures already taken.

In this situation, Mr. Balladur said, what is at stake is international law. "Our first duty in such circumstances is to act as a mem-



Mr. Edouard Balladur

ber of the international community, and as a member at the Security Council. We must strive to adopt effective measures which would provide for true protection of the inhabitants of the occupied territories."

But beyond this he added what is at stake is the search for a just and lasting political settlement. The Palestinians must be given in particular the possibility to choose freely their future. Only an international conference will make it possible to reach this goal."

On France's relations with the Arab countries, the French minister said that the fidelity of France to its commitments towards an Arab country in difficulty, Iraq, disturbs some. "This explains the violence of the attacks to which we are periodically subjected and whose purpose is to cast doubt on the continuity of our policy. These attacks are groundless," he said.

"I have noted, through my previous stops during this journey, that no credit was given to these allegations. For the rest, I will just ask you to observe the facts. It is true that

we can expel aliens who do not respect the regulations to which they have subscribed-not to indulge into political activities. All democratic countries in the world do the same."

He added that there are more than 30,000 Iranian refugees in France where they enjoy a life without any problem. "As Iraq knows very well, there is no change in our policy towards them. Look at what is happening at the United Nations where we are particularly keen to ensure the implementation of Resolution 598. Look at our co-operation with Iraq. Look at our attitude in the Gulf. French ships protect our interests but they participate also in the common deterrence, he said. Regarding the Iran-Iraq war Mr. Balladur said that France is in favour of the implementation of an arms embargo in relation to Iran. "We see that the discussions in the Security Council drag because of the attitude of countries which present themselves as friends of the Arab states but, in fact, display a quite different attitude. France has, since August 1987, stopped buying Iranian oil, he said.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict and the EC French minister said that the twelve, on the framework of their political co-operation, have on various occasions, defined clearly their position towards the Middle East conflict, giving their support to the project of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned. The Declarations of the Twelve on 23 February and the 13 July 1987, have clearly expressed the position of the European Community members. After the Arab Summit of

Amman, they have also expressed their satisfaction with the support given by the Arab states to the project of an international conference. "This meeting of views between the states of the Arab League and the Twelve is extremely encouraging. I hope therefore that the next visit in Europe of His Majesty King Hussein will be the occasion to give a new momentum to the peace process. France, in this respect, maintains a close contact with its European partners and all parties concerned."

On the upcoming elections in France this year, Mr. Balladur said that "I don't see how the next elections could have any effect on the traditional attitude of France towards the countries of North Africa. This attitude is clear and well-known. There is no reason why it should change."

Commenting on the problems of indebtedness of the Third World countries he said that, for France, it is a major preoccupation, particularly when very poor countries are concerned, locked in a sort of vicious circle of underdevelopment.

"To help deal with the debt of the developing countries, we have taken, since 1986, a number of initiatives with our industrialized partners, either in the framework of the Club of Paris, or within the international financial institutions. Many of these initiatives are the result of French thinking and proposals. I underline that France has been the first country to support the initiative of tripling the structural adjustment facility of the IMF which will enable to bring substantial support to the poorest countries," he concluded.

## Greece criticizes Israel's policies

AMMAN - The Greek government has expressed its deep concern over the dangerous events created by the Israeli government policies inside the occupied territories, which led to violations of international laws.

Greek ambassador to Jordan told The Star that his government has, through its official spokesman, called on the Israeli government to take all necessary measures to protect civilians in the occupied territories. Ambassador Hannibal Velladias said that the Greek government considers the expulsion of four Palestinians from their homeland a clear violation of international laws and Security Council resolution

number 607 which was adopted unanimously. The Greek ambassador said that his government has decided to send medical aid to the occupied territories.

Mr. Velladias said that Greece enjoys excellent relations with the Arab countries. He reiterated his governments support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

He said that the Palestinian people have the right to live safely on their own land and must be allowed self-determination. He added that Greece favours the holding of an international conference for peace on the Middle East and is in agreement with Jordan's views on the peace process.

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## Philippines in Jordan A hope for better understanding



By Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writer

SPREAD AROUND the globe, in the United States, Europe, other parts of Asia, and the Middle East, Filipinos wait for an improved economy to return home. With an unattainable United States, the "promised land" for every Filipino, and the growing instability in Iran and Lebanon, Jordan's secure and open status began to attract Filipinos in the early seventies.

In 1976, they started to have a noticeable presence in the country and their number gradually increased to reach 2685 on 31 December 1987, according to the Public Security Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Department records.

Working in hotels, restaurants, hospitals, companies and homes as waiters/waitresses, nurses, workers and domestic help, their growing presence in the country called for the formation of a body to unite and associate them with one another.

Consequently a community association to act as a social assembly for the community was formed in 1986. It organizes their social activities and serves as a catalyst for their complaints and problems.

The President of the association, Jean Jovero, says "we organize parties, excursions, trips, and other social functions to celebrate national and religious occasions. These functions also raise funds which go for helping members of the association in times of need."

The association, she says, welcomes any Philippine citizen whose presence in the country is legal and who has a valid work permit. It holds monthly meetings which are attended by a representative committee where problems of employees are discussed and solutions are put forward.

A general assembly meeting is

held twice a year and is presided over by the Filipino Ambassador, the honorary president of the association or his representative.

Although the Philippine labour office lectures overseas workers about the Middle East prior to departing their country, most Filipinos find it difficult to adjust to the climate, food and differences of culture. However, Jean says "Filipinos are, by nature, patient, enduring, and willing to accept changes."

Legal matters concerning residence, work permits and contracts are dealt with by the embassy through the consulate which undertakes the responsibility of liaising with government departments on legal formalities. Ambassador Juan Saez told the Star that a Labour Attache would soon be sent to the embassy to resolve labour-related matters.

### Government concern

He said that while labour export is one of the main sources of foreign currency in the Philippines, his country is now becoming more aware of the social hardships caused by the growing number of overseas workers. There is now a strong debate going on in the Philippines, he went on, about the ill-effects of separating families. President Corazon Aquino has voiced her concern over the problem and the government is exerting efforts to limit their export, once the economic situation has improved.

### Legal matters

Consul Mr. Walter Samingo who deals with workers' complaints and handles cases of contract violation said that the door of the embassy is always open for employees wishing to register their complaints. The consulate, he went on, refers legal matters to the Jordanian authorities when attempts to settle the matter

amicably with the employers are not successful.

Complaints received by the embassy include cases of contract substitution and violation regarding long working hours, underpayment, maltreatment and occasional physical insults.

He called on all Filipino employees in Jordan to exercise their rights which entitle them to reject contract violation and speak out their problems, saying that "We have requested the Jordanian authorities to report to the consulate cases of arrest in order for the embassy to provide suspects with lawyers because it is the duty of the embassy to extend help to its nationals."

According to Lt. Colonel Muhammad Al-Tarazi, director of the Residence and Foreigners' Affairs Department, foreigners residing in Jordan have the same rights as Jordanian citizens, and are subject to the Jordanian Labour Law. They are entitled to equal treatment with Jordanian citizens, as stipulated by Article (seven), paragraph (one) of the Jordanian Penal code. Lt. Colonel Al-Tarazi said that a foreigner who commits an offence in Jordan is taken to court and should receive his full judicial rights. He is treated as a Jordanian and receives the same punishment.

He explained that the law does not differentiate between a national of the country and a foreigner. The law, he said, provides both with equal opportunities and rights adding that "all countries follow this principle of reciprocal treatment, unless there are special agreements between two countries on judicial matters."

### Social integration

Advised to "observe the local customs and avoid getting into trouble, the Filipino community pays extra attention towards re-

specting the country's customs and common practices". Jean says, "We try to learn Arabic words and phrases of greeting and courtesy in order to communicate politely with people." She goes on "we try to have good relations with the Jordanian society by making Jordanian friends whom we invite to our parties and celebrations so that they can see our folk dance and music and learn about our tradition."

She says that most Filipinos are happy to be living and working in Jordan because they feel accepted and welcomed by its people.

Jean is a civil engineer. When she first came to Jordan in 1982, she worked as a draughtswoman with a private company. After the third year her contract was not renewed with the company. Now she works as a waitress / cashier at a restaurant.

She earns much less than she used to as a draughtswoman but she is satisfied and says "there is no place for pride in work."

Continued on page 5

## Aida looks ahead

"AIDA IS RELIABLE, hard-working and loyal to her job. We respect her work and she feels at home with us," says a Jordanian employer of a Filipino domestic worker.

"Having heard about our friends' unsuccessful attempts to recruit local help, we decided to ask for a Filipino because we needed someone to help in the house work and to babysit for our children when we go out."

The couple was told by the employment agency that Aida had a university degree and this encouraged them to hire her. They felt that any influence she might have on the children would be positive ones.

"She likes the children and they feel at ease with her. We try to provide her with understanding and care to compensate for her separation from home and family."

Aida has a Bachelor of Commerce in the Philippines, she worked with the Ministry

of Social Services and Development as a disbursing officer, and later moved to a private company where she took up the position of an accountant supervising junior clerks. In 1987, she came to Jordan having been promised by the Filipino Ministry of Labour a job which would secure a monthly salary of \$200 with a one paid-day off.

It was only when she was about to board the plane to Jordan that she learned from the Filipino Agency which made all the arrangements with a Jordanian agency that she would be receiving \$100 monthly for the duration of her two-year contract without a day off. "I felt betrayed and disheartened, but it was too late to change my mind because I was already committed to pay the Filipino agency for the sum of \$700.

Her employer pays her \$120 and promises to raise her salary in the near future. Aida wants to return home upon completion of her contract.

Continued from page 4  
Historical glimpse

Situated on an archipelago extending nearly 1,700 Km between Taiwan and Indonesia, the Philippines comprises about 7,100 islands and islets. The Philippine islands were first brought to the attention of the Western world by Marco Polo in the 13th century. They were rediscovered by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 in the course of the first trip made by him around the world.

Conquered by the Conquistadors and ruled for more than three centuries by the Spaniards, the Philippine Islands were taken over by the United States in 1898. They became an independent sovereign republic only on 4 July, 1946. The democracy that evolved after the Americans withdrew was abruptly cut in 1972 with the imposition of martial law by Ferdinand Marcos, but the 1983 assassination of his chief opponent, Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. led to his downfall early in 1986 in a peaceful transition of power.

Senator Aquino's widow, Corazon Aquino, became the country's first woman president.

She declared a provisional government to speed up reforms and at the same time guarantee the basic rights of the people. She also called for the formulation of a new constitution to be ratified by the people.

Since then, the new constitution was ratified overwhelmingly in a plebiscite held in January, a new Congress was elected in May 1987 and local elections were held this month.

The country, with a population of 55 million of Indo-Malay, Chinese and Spanish origins, is divided into three regions. Luzon in the north, the Visayas in the middle and Mindanao in the South, with the historic city of Manila on the island of Luzon as its capital.

### Cultural exchange

A 20-member Philippine folk troupe will be participating in the 1988 Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts taking place in July this year. "This is our first participation, which we hope will be followed by many more activities," said Ambassador Saez, "expressing his country's wish to promote Philippine culture in Jordan and enhance cultural ties."

He noted that "there are now growing numbers of Jordanian students studying in the Philippines, and expressed enthusiasm over the establishment of a Jordanian-Philippine friendship association which could be initiated by sympathetics to the Philippine country and people."

Ambassador Saez received his Bachelor of Letters Degree and Master of Letters Degree from Oxford University in England, where he also studied economics. He finished Foreign Service at the London School of Economics and was a fellow at Harvard University.

He has served in various capacities in London, Geneva, Bern, Prague, Belgrade and Sofia.

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## Statement of the Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Juan V. Saez:



Mr. Juan V. Saez

RELATIONS BETWEEN the Philippines and Jordan have been satisfactory. His Majesty King Hussein has been to the Philippines and is very much respected and admired there. Both countries have been mu-

tually supportive, although much remains to be done to strengthen their relations in terms of trade and cultural exchanges.

As you know we also have been covering from Amman, two other front-line states, namely Lebanon and Syria. And recently Cyprus has been added to our territorial coverage.

Naturally, being a developing country, our staff and other resources are limited, but we try to make the most out of the situation.

The Jerusalem Star is contributing to the strengthening of the relations between Jordan and the Philippines through its "Window on the Philippines" section and we are of course extremely grateful for this support.



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jordan

American eyewitness:

# Israeli practices sparked the uprising

By Wafa Amr  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Executive Director for the Foundation of Middle East Peace, Miss Cail Pressberg says Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin is realizing that he is unable to control the Palestinian uprising in the occupied areas and that he had made private statements calling for Israel to try various means to crack down on what many Israelis describe as a rebellion which is out of control.

Miss Pressberg, who recently was in Jordan after visiting the West Bank and Gaza, told The Star of her experiences with protesters under siege in Palestinian refugee camps and throughout the occupied territories.

"People under 20 years of Israeli occupation have suffered immensely, there is nothing new in Israeli measures that may have caused the uprising," she said, "Israel has been enforcing speedy trials, shooting Palestinians indiscriminately, demolishing houses, arresting and deporting, so really, all the grievances of Palestinians under occupation have been happening for a long time."

The uprising was ignited by Palestinians inside the occupied territories who felt that the outside world has given up on them, she said, so they decided "to take matters into their own hands."

"It is an uprising for national rights, not a civil war against Israel, and not a violent campaign against individual Israelis," Miss Pressberg said. What she saw in the occupied territories, shows that the green line separating the Palestinian community from the Israeli is very much still there. The popular uprising started as a kind of disorganized grass-roots rebellion, but now it is being organized both by community leaderships as well as the various Palestinian organizations inside the occupied territories, she said.

During her visits to different Palestinian camps, Miss Pressberg talked to protesters, mainly young men in their late teens and early twenties. They would say, "Why are people looking for the leadership of the PLO here? We are the PLO, we always were." Then she

"Many in Israel believe the rebellion is out of control"

"Three and five year olds control the streets of Gaza"

Islamic and nationalist movements unite in organizing the uprising

would look for answers on three questions put forth to protesters of all ages, one is: — which faces are behind the rebellion? — who told you to throw stones? — what are your goals, what do you want?

What she came up with at the end of her quest was that the Palestinian organizations were feeding the rebellion after it ignited, and that the protesters definitely demand an independent Palestinian state. "We will not accept anything less than a state. We reject autonomy — no autonomy unless it leads to a state", they argued according to the American activist. They say that all the people they know in that neighbourhood belong to a political organization, "There's a leader in every home."

Miss Pressberg said the Islamic movements, most obvious in Gaza, have played a major role in the revolt, especially at the beginning, but later they joined the nationalist forces and worked together towards the one objective they look up to, which is freeing their land from Israeli occupation. "Islamic forces are now working with the nationalist groups", she said in the early days of the uprising, Islamic forces were very visible, and very much involved, and their early leaflets distributed in Gaza were done under the name of "Islamic Jihad". Now, a formal informational news-

letter, done by the United Information Committee both in English and Arabic says that both the nationalists and Islamic movements are working side by side. "Now it is an uprising of everyone," she added. As an outsider, Miss Pressberg observed that "for the first time perhaps, since 1982, the Palestinians are united." The lawyers and doctors who were involved in sectional politics were divided among themselves, however, now they are working in one unified committee. They meet at least once a week to co-ordinate their work. "I think this is a positive sign," she said.

Miss Pressberg continued by saying that the Israeli government is confused and does not know how to get the protesters under control. While she was in Gaza two weeks ago, one of the Palestinians drove her around the camps in his car. He was negotiating with 10-year old boys to open up the way for them. Young people seem to have a high degree of control in the uprising. "Young people's total frustration makes them act the way they do. It is those boys who have been affected the most by the occupation. They see their not much older brothers arrested and beaten up, their schools closed and so on." Negotiating with 10-year-old was an early sign of organization of this uprising.

Miss Pressberg noticed these early signs of grass-root organiza-



Miss Pressberg

tion, particularly when she spoke to three and five-year-old children who were at the front line throwing stones at Israeli soldiers, while the older teenagers were hiding in the bushes in the orange groves. The children told her, "we don't want our brothers to get arrested just now and we know Israel cannot arrest us kids."

Miss Pressberg related a story about Israeli soldiers who picked up a five-year-old boy and asked him who told him to throw stones at them. The boy replied, his brother Mohammed, so the soldiers went to his house to look for brother Mohammed who was just three years old. She told of another boy who was picked up by Israeli soldiers in the early days of the uprising. He turned to the soldiers, opened his shirt and challenged them to shoot him. The soldier shot him dead.

It is very important to understand, that Israel can punish Palestinians, she can put them into jail four or five times, but you can't change their minds, she said.

Every family has one or two of its members in jail, most people are tortured before they are sent to prison, so they have already felt the physical brutality. People have watched their homes demolished, relatives deported and schools closed. They have lost money and are "taxed to death", "so I think the children and young people feel there is nothing that can be done to harm them anymore. The lack of inability by Arab governments to get anything from the US and America's inability to take the Palestinian question seriously sparked the rebellion," she said.

Young men and women told her "the outside world must understand that we will not become Armenians and let people forget us."

The people inside are determined to go on protesting until they achieve their national rights, regardless of Israeli brutal measures. One of the villagers living outside of Ramallah told Miss Pressberg: "Look, we are peasants. We have

some chicken and our orange groves. We will eat one meal a day but we will go on."

It is not true that there is complete starvation in the occupied territories, she said, and she thinks the Israelis are trying to see whether or not people will actually give in if they are starved.

Israeli public opinion, like that in the West, turns conservative when it is pushed in a law and order situation. She referred to last week's Newsweek magazine which showed that Israelis now support almost anything to see law and order; but then the show that most Israelis are open to various political solutions: negotiations with Palestinians; the short-run, there will be a more conservative Israeli government; and if it has a hard time governing, it will eventually be ready for negotiations with the Palestinians. Miss Pressberg said. She added that the step would take years. People have to realize that the uprising and other political action needs to change the minds of a very complicated Israeli public. "The biggest challenge for Arabs is to change the Israeli public opinion to be more pro-Palestinian."

She added that Europe and the US administration do not place the Palestinian issue among their top priorities, and that the US may be affected by the rebellion in that it may change its tactics, but it will not pressurize the US to change Israel.

"For the rebellion to go on and on, the Palestinian protesters should keep insisting on their demand for an independent Palestinian state and that they want this through negotiations and an international conference."

"This uprising is actually making Palestinians look more humane in the eyes of Western public opinion," said Miss Pressberg. "We are fighting because they are fighting soldiers and not civilians. The Western image that all Palestinians are terrorists is fading. Palestinians look like David, the Israelis look like Goliath."

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# THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Mohammad Haj Deeb

## A history in the trade

By a Star staff writer

SHOPPING FOR low-cost consumer commodity, at an accessible location, and at a guaranteed product satisfaction is not a common phenomenon to be taken for granted around the Greater Amman area.

According to Mr. Mohammad Haj Deeb, the main objective for launching the Food Stuff Show at the Emad Afendi Food Stores, was to find a location in a densely populated area to enable the high or low-income consumers, foreigners who reside in Amman, embassies staff and companies representatives to visit that Show and shop at their needs of food stuffs and groceries at reasonable prices similar to the wholesale prices.

"I chose the Tower Building in Jabal Amman for the Show," to be held between 23 January and 5 February 1988, "because it is a well-known location and to provide our customers free parking facilities," said Mr. Deeb.

Mr. Deeb explained, the idea of that 12-day Show is to decrease the overhead expenditures, whereas participating companies can send their representatives to supervise any sale or promotion transactions. "Decreasing overhead expenditures, by the cutting down of employees' wages, is reflected in the product itself, whereas the value of the product at the show is less than it is sold at other places which bear high overhead expenses," said Mr. Deeb.

Mr. Deeb contended, that this idea occurred to him after careful observations of the popular markets, such as the Monday and Thursday markets. Those popular markets, are called on by various shoppers although they have no proper identity and the salesmen themselves have no identity. The buyer, he said, cannot return the product in case of dissatisfaction.

The show, he added, is located in a proper area and is being supervised by a specialized company. "The family can now shop in a clean and proper market, in

which products are kept under the required temperature and according to scientific pre-requisites," said Mr. Deeb.

### Early notions

Mohammad Haj Deeb started his career, after graduation, as a teacher of French and English at



Mr. Mohammad Haj Deeb, president and general director of International Food Stuffs Co.

primary, civil and secondary schools in Taif, Saudi Arabia. Mr. Deeb is a graduate of the Friars' College in Jafa.

He later worked in Saudi Arabia in the Education and Translation fields at the Saudi Ministry of Defence between 1954 and 1964.

Mr. Deeb arrived in Jordan with the idea of establishing a free enterprise, inspired by his father's business in the meat and food trade. "My business," he said,

runs in my blood owing to my environment."

During that time, the idea of establishing the International Food Stuffs Co., started to grow. "I got help from a friend to finance me, and established contacts for the company in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Qatar, Syria and Saudi Arabia. The company intends to establish branches in these countries and establish business partnerships, which so far have been very rewarding," said Mr. Deeb.

Nowdays, the International Food Stuffs Co. is one of the largest companies which deal in food, contracting and hotel and airline supplies, such as the Royal Jordanian, said Mr. Deeb. Exporters, he added, have known our company as a reputable business entity. "Eastern European countries, Western Europe, the U.S. and the Americas, even Australia and New Zealand know me personally and speak high of the company," said Mr. Deeb.

### Highlights

According to Mr. Deeb, total employees at the IFSC range between 80 and 100, with various qualifications in distribution, cooling, maintenance, accounts, driving, loading, unloading, sales inspection and administrative help.

Total trading by the company approximates JD 4-8 million annually. In 1987, said Mr. Deeb, total trading amounted to JD 8,000,000, excluding tenders such as the meat import tender contracted with the Ministry of Supplies and other tenders by affiliated institutions.

During 1987, said Mr. Deeb, the trading feasibility and profitability were not rewarding, as compared with the invested efforts. "I look to 1988 with optimism, which I hope will be the year of witnessing a just and political solution to the region's problems, most important of which is the Palestine Question, because I believe that economy and politics are twins and the correction to one is a correction to the other," said Mr. Deeb.

Economic  
Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



## Welcome to Sudan

SUDAN IS a country with great promise which is yet to be achieved. Its vast resources of natural and human wealth have been a mixed blessing. While the country is duly described as the "bread basket" of the Arab World, it suffers from lack of adequate food supplies. The country is endowed now with the right political leadership which can forge ahead and create the momentum for this country to take the proper dimension in all directions.

I have had the chance to come across many Sudanese experts working abroad. Despite their variant evaluations of their country, they all feel the loss of not being there where their services are very badly needed. Some of these experts believe that they cannot find the conducive environment which prompts them to serve their country at a relatively acceptable remuneration. Others think that until the time comes they will opt to stay abroad because their efforts would be futile.

I can appreciate the sacrifice which is required by the Sudanese expatriates in case they were to return home for work. Yet where do we draw the line which would make the vicious circle breakable? If the learned expatriate would not go until his country matures to his liking, then it is equally true that the country cannot rise to that level without its educated sons. The sacrifice is needed and countries go through a long process before they become developed.

Sudan is currently grappling with the inheritance of many years of mediocre political profile, a long internal war in the South, frictions with its neighbours particularly Ethiopia, wavering investment levels, a long stifling drought and a continuous loss of its better human skills. These are too big for any country to resolve in a short period.

Yet, it is the time now to start investing in Sudan and help the country build its desperately lacking infrastructure. There is the political will and the economic justification to do that. If the Sudanese government opens the door for a comfortable period to encourage Arab and foreign investments, credibility can be achieved.

We all wish Sudan the best of luck, and we hope it does not need it.

## EC team to hold aid talks in Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — Representatives from the European Commission and the European Investment Bank are to arrive in Jordan on 31 January to hold talks with the Jordanian authorities on the use of the 100 million European Currency Units (approx JD 43 million) provided as grants and loans under the Co-operation Agreement signed in January 1977 between the Hashemite Kingdom and the European Community.

The funds are made available from the third Financial Protocol, which runs from 1987 to 1991. The Financial protocols form a vital component of the Agreement, and allow participation in economic, technical, social and scientific co-operation between the two partners.

The European Commission team will be headed by Mr. Eberhard Rhein, Director of External Relations for Mediterranean, Near and Middle East countries. Mr. Pietro Pettovitch, Head of External Operations, will lead the team from

the European Investment Bank.

The aid discussions will be held with a number of Ministers and government officials. The two sides will conclude their discussions on Thursday 4 February, when it is intended to sign an indicative programme outlining the use of the 37 million ECU (JD 16 million) grant and the 63 million ECU (JD 37 million) loan. Already included on the agenda are projects in irrigation, technical education, industrial co-operation, agricultural lending, water exploration, soil mapping, energy and health.

Between 1976 and 1986 the European Community has made available from two Financial Protocols a total of 103 million ECUs (JD 44 million) for development co-operation projects. These amounts are in addition to bilateral assistance provided to Jordan by the Member States of the Community, and to assistance provided by the European Commission from outside the Protocols.

dates of the food products, and that such dates be fixed on the declaration list as stipulated in the manufacturing company's details. The above regulation is effective as from April 1988.

## Cost of living

AMMAN (Star) — According to the Public Statistics Department the cost of living index (consumers' prices) reached 130.3 per cent during December 1987, as compared with 130.5 per cent during the previous month, November 1987.

The decrease of 0.2 per cent, in the cost of living index, was attributed to the decreases in the prices of clothes and shoes by 0.5 per cent, and of housing rents by 0.5 per cent.

Compared with 1986 the cost of living indices in 1987 dropped by 2 per cent and by 1.8 per cent as compared with December 1986.

## AMC awarded a tender in Yemen

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab Mining Co. AMC, one of the Arab companies which emerged from the Arab Economic Unity Council, based in Amman, has won a tender for the implementation of a technical and economic feasibility study on the utilization of granite and marble crudes in the Republic of Yemen.

The tender was also awarded to a group of Arab and international establishments, specializing in the handling of industrial and construction materials.

The study will be financed by the Islamic Development Bank, in favour of the Yemeni Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

The Co's Consulting Unit is undertaking the implementation of a technical and feasibility study on the Thermal Project in Arab countries, according to an agreement signed with the

Arab Org. for industrial development.

The Arab Mining Co. has recently developed this unit to provide consulting services on systematic commercial bases, using its expertise and international aid.

## Food preservatives

AMMAN (Star) — The Ministry of Trade and Industry has instructed the Jordanian Chamber of Commerce, the Amman Chamber of Industry, and the Association of Food Merchants to request from importers, manufacturers and traders of food substances "added nutrients" (such as, anti-acidities, flavours, colours, scents, and preservatives) so as to abide by the regulations pertaining to the manufacturing and expiration

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## International BUSINESS Opportunities



## Series I

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian companies, listed herebelow in order of their speciality. Interested firms may initiate direct contacts at the following addresses accordingly.

## Leather Products

\* Aslanian Plastic Mfg. Co.  
Tel. 842424  
P.O. Box 6100  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Biter Sulcasas Mfg Co.  
Tel. 818210  
P.O. Box 182255  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Elba Mfg. Co.  
Tel. 665949 - 842600  
Telex: 22060 EH-JO  
P.O. Box 2647  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Hikmet A. Elyan  
& Brothers Co.,  
Tel. 894416  
P.O. Box 340893  
Amman, Jordan

\* International Leather Products Co.  
Tel. 802628  
Tel. (08) 982276  
P.O. Box 776  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Jandaz Shoes Co.  
Tel. 790713 - 824604  
P.O. Box 182326  
Amman - Jordan.

\* The Jordan Bata Co. Ltd.  
Tel. 892136, 892203  
Telex: 21099  
P.O. Box: 486  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Jordan Mahara Shoe Mfg. Co.  
Tel. 891290  
P.O. Box 340595  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Jordan Tanning Co. Ltd.  
Tel. 851337  
Telex: 41423  
P.O. Box: 778  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Middle East Shoe Co. Ltd.  
Tel. 892842  
Telex: 22049  
P.O. Box: 16280  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Mueallim Shoes Co.  
Tel. 837073  
Telex:  
P.O. Box 5802  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Omran Sacs Manufacturing Co.  
Tel. 839876  
P.O. Box 8889  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Kopti Stores Co.  
Tel: 823782, 661634  
Telex: 21406  
P.O. Box 710  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Star Suit Manufacturing Co.  
Tel: 794167  
Telex: 23534  
P.O. Box: 462  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Zaghal Industrial Co.  
Tel: 836304  
Telex:  
P.O. Box: 89 (Abu Alanda)  
Amman - Jordan.

## Therapeutic Products

\* Arab Centre for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals  
Tel: 722470  
Telex: 23728  
Amman Industrial Establishment, Sahab - Jordan.

\* Arab Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,  
Tel: (08) 554981  
Telex: 21315 - 43403  
P.O. Box 42  
Salt - Jordan.

\* Arab Veterinary Inds. Co. (AVICO)  
Tel: 828064 - 655901  
Telex: 23820  
P.O. Box 16008  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Dar-Al-Dawa Development & Investment Co. (SAL)  
Tel: 837957 - 838827  
Telex: 21945  
P.O. Box: 9364  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Al-Hikma Pharmaceuticals (Jordan)  
Tel: 811692  
Telex: 22328 Hikma - J. Sahab-Jordan.

\* Arab Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,  
Tel: (08) 554981  
Telex: 21315 - 43403  
P.O. Box 20928  
Amman - Jordan.

\* Veterinary & Agri. Prod. Mfg. Co. Ltd.  
Tel: 855984/8  
Telex: 21631  
P.O. Box: 17088  
Amman - Jordan.

\* United Veterinary Drugs Manufacturing Co.  
Tel: 827163  
Telex:  
P.O. Box 811612  
Amman - Jordan.

## New product

FISHING FOR low-cost food, has become a "must" under the prevailing economic condition, nevertheless, it is a priority for household management.

People, not only islanders, eat fish because it is healthy, full of proteins and vitamins and most importantly the level of cholesterol is minimized, and may be nil, compared to the chicken and red meat.

Shopping around, the Star came across the Omani Fish, which Mr. George Naber owner of Jordan Supermarket called a fresh-frozen fish.

Jordan Supermarket is a major importer of the Omani Fish (150 tonnes monthly), and the price per one kilogramme is JD 0.775 (Fla 775).

Thus, eating fish has become a habit economically and hygienically. Moreover, getting into the habit of eating fish is merely introducing a change into the household platter.

## Hi-Tech



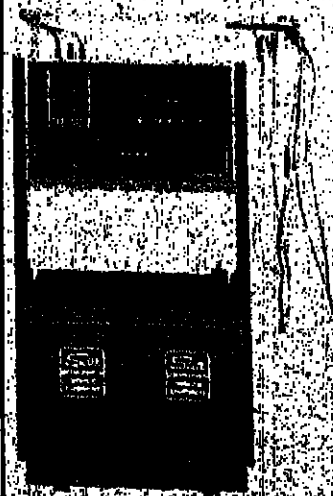
Mr. Kamal Wajih, owner of S.C.C.

SAFETY ON roads, an issue of great importance in our daily lives, has inspired our auto specialists to introduce new standards, aiming to reduce the chances of driving risks in the country.

According to Mr. Kamal Wajih, owner of the Safe Car Centre, (S.C.C.) using the modern state-of-the-art is the first approach to understand our automobiles and the know-how in the practice itself, whether driving, repairing, or even keeping risks at a minimum.

Although, the Centre provides full auto service, Mr. Wajih said his secret is in the high technology (Hi-Tech) application.

"We are first in the Kingdom to introduce this phenomenon, and our aim to guarantee that the national objectives in safeguarding human lives is understood. All that we did, was that we went through the trouble of utilizing Hi-Tech equipment in the interest of all," said Mr. Wajih.



The new Digital Motors

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AMA - Dusseldorf,  
AM Solberg 2a,  
4000 Dusseldorf 12,  
Telex: 8584017 AMAD,  
Germany.

Buro und Management Service Int.,  
B.M.S.I.,  
Ritterstrasse 3-D 7600 Offenburg,  
Tel: (0781) 1468 & 1488,  
Telex: 752836 Bms d,  
West Germany.

Information Research International,  
Richard Cruik,  
President,  
P.O. Box 25573,  
Washington D.C. 20007,  
U.S.A.

American Credit & Exchange Co.,  
P.O. Box 25338,  
Chicago, Illinois 60626 U.S.A.  
Tlx. 721527 E V C,  
Cable: Arco Chicago,  
U.S.A.

Craumont Business Services Limited,  
Colin Crabtree A.C.I.S.,  
Director,  
22, Blandy Road,  
Henley - on Thames,  
Oxon - RG9 1QB,  
England.

Savant Inspection Services (Private) Ltd.,  
Ismail Sawant,  
Managing Director,  
3, Dinar Chambers,  
West Wharf Road,  
Karachi,  
Pakistan.

Delta Trading International Corp.,  
P.O. Box 4184,  
Lahore,  
Pakistan.

Karachi Shipyard & Engineering Works Ltd.,  
West Wharf Road,  
P.O. Box 4419 Karachi,  
Tel: 202780 - 69 (10 lines),  
202770 - 79 (10 lines),  
Telex: Ksew 2708 P K,  
Karachi - Pakistan.

C.G.I. Wolfram Ltd.,  
A V. Columbo Bordoalo  
Pinheiro, 103-2ES 9,  
P 1000 Lisbon,  
Tel: (351)-1 7282566-72809 14  
Telex: 13341 Chwof,  
Portugal.

Katani Persa Cargo Super Interdents,  
Rihim Cad. Swmell Ishani 82/2,  
Karakoy - Istanbul,  
Tlx: 29805 KTR - 29103 KATP,  
Tel: 339, 32 89-345 13 87,  
Istanbul - Turkey.

Mil Ta Milliyet,  
Ankara Cad. 243/5,  
B. Keltik is Hani,  
Sirkeci - Istanbul,  
Turkey.

Collins Information Service,  
Jesling Tan,  
Customer Service Manager,  
P.O. Box 489,  
Singapore 9146.

Worldwide Import Export Promotions Centre,  
P.O. Box 503,  
Marine Parade Post Office,  
Singapore 9144.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited,  
Foreign Trade Promotion,  
Manager,  
P.O. Box 8702

## Amman Resources



Mr. Wafal K. Dajani, chairman of the board of directors

AMMAN RESOURCES CO. is a shareholding private company, established in 1984 on the basis of "research and development" of projects that enhance economic activity and integration of the East Mediterranean countries.

Amman Resources, has been able to apply the highest standard of management techniques available, owing to the qualification of the personnel, Mr. Wafal K. Dajani, Mr. Nader A. Dajani and Mr. Saleh S. Darabseh.

The Co's main activities are in transportation systems, food packaging, feed production, real estate development and trading.

Among the various projects undertaken by the Co. are: shipping, freighting and trucking grain to Iraq; trucking and shipping and bagging cement from Iraq to Egypt; and independently utilizing road sidos to truck cement from Jordan into the vessel at Aqaba, and bagging in Suez.

Johannesburg 2000,  
South Africa

E.C.T.I.,  
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Paris - France.

Gulf Falcon Services Est.,  
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P.O. Box 6089,  
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Schults Fealty Ltd.,  
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M. Mehdi Salmount Zerhouk,  
3, Rue De Thann,  
Angle Bd Rahal El Mekdini,  
Telex: 22662 M. PAZ,  
Morocco.

Trade Advisers,  
C-408, Nirala Nagar,  
Fazlabad Road,  
Lucknow - 226007,  
G.P.O. Box No. 318,  
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Susan Davis,  
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Rm. 702-3 Ocean Centre,  
Canton Road, Thimelabau,  
Hong Kong.

Current Publication Limited,  
Charles Lau,  
Publisher,  
G.P.O. 8848,  
804 Enterprise Building,  
238 Queen's Road Central,  
Hong Kong.

## Boost for Australian trade?

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

AUSTRALIA'S MINISTER of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Bjil Hayden, is due to visit Jordan in mid-February as part of a tour to include a number of Middle Eastern and African countries.

It is hoped that a Jordanian-Australian trade agreement will be initiated during Mr. Hayden's visit, and Australian Ambassador in Amman Terry Goggin says the agreement should put trade between the two countries on a firmer footing.

Ambassador Goggin says that the two sides are aiming at a broad general agreement to facilitate bilateral trade and will include clauses on trade missions, visits by groups and individuals, and the organization of trade fairs. Specific goods and quantities to be traded will not be covered by the agreement, but attention will be drawn to the areas which are obviously suited to expansion.

Mr Goggin says that on the Australian side these include food

stuffs, particularly grain and meat, coal, and a wide range of consultancy services. On the Jordanian side fertilizers are clearly a good prospect as Australia's traditional supplies of phosphate are now coming to an end.

The ambassador feels that at present good trading opportunities between Australia and Jordan are being lost because businessmen in both countries are unaware of the possibilities that exist.

The visit to Jordan by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke last January led to a greater interest in trade, and there were also suggestions of Jordanian-Australian joint ventures in such areas as phosphate production and railways, but no specific projects were identified.

Mr. Goggin hopes that the new trade agreement will lead to regular meetings between the two sides and perhaps the establishment of a joint trade committee, and this will lead to the setting of guidelines for countertrade arrangements and joint ventures and for private business activities.

Trade between Jordan and Australia tends to fluctuate. In 1985/86, Jordanian exports were valued at A \$9.3 million, mainly rock phosphate and DAP fertilizers, while imports were valued at A\$31.8 million, mainly steel ingots and wheat. Since then Australian wheat has lost the battle against subsidized Saudi Arabian and American production, and Australia has not made any fertilizer purchases.

Ambassador Goggin is happy to note one growth area — that of consultancy. SAGRIC International of South Australia now has a JD 2.8 million consultancy contract with the Zarqa River Basin project, and both SAGRIC and the Snowy Mountains Group are offering for the riverbank control component of the scheme.

And, in the private sector, an Amman health food shop is the pioneer in another potential growth area, with an order for 400 lines of Australian health foods, which should be on sale within the next couple of months.

## A Swedish loan to Jordan

AMMAN (Star) — A loan agreement was signed on Thursday, 21 January 1988, between the Ministry of Transport and Communication and the Swedish Bank, Goetabanken, for the financing of a contract between Swedish Telecoms International AB (Sweden) and Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC). The loan, which was granted by the Swedish government through its Agency for International Technical and Economic Co-operation (Bills), amounts to 45.5 million Swedish crowns JD 2.6 million. Repayment will be made in 8 years with A O per cent interest rate.

Sweden have been working as consultants to the TCC in Jordan since 1981. The present contract, which was signed earlier this year, expires in 1991.

## Data-Post

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the charges for using Jordan's "Mumtaz Post" or express mail:

— Egypt, Iraq, Tunis, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, UAE, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Saudi Arabia: JD 8,000 for the first 500 grammes and JD 2,000 for the second 500 grammes or any fraction.

— Britain, France, Germany, Taiwan, Holland, Greece, Japan, Cyprus, Austria, Switzerland and Turkey: JD 8,000 for the first 500 grammes and JD 3,000 for the second 500 grammes or any fraction.

— USA: JD 12,000 for the first 500 grammes and JD 4,000 for the second 500 grammes or any fraction.

yen — \$: On the Tokyo Exchange the \$ closed at 127.65 yen on Wednesday, up 0.10 yen. The \$, after opening at 127.50 yen on Wednesday, down 0.05 yen from Tuesday's close, stayed locked in narrow range between 127.40 yen and 127.72 yen.

According to dealers, the 225-share Nikkei Stock Average lost 162.85 points, closing on Wednesday at 23,335.91.

Dollar — Gold  
LONDON (AP)

## \$ RATES

DEM	26.188	25.188
FF	1.6760	1.6775
DFL	1.3575	1.3595
LIT	5.6495	unchanged
CA \$	1.8805	1.8825
£	1,230.60	1,230.375
H. KONG \$	1.2780	1.2797
	1.7695	1.7735
	7.7820	7.7880

## Gold Per Troy Ounce

LONDON	470.80	470.50
FIXED	(471.40)	
ZURICH	471.35	475.00
HONG KONG	473.86	478.13
SILVER (LONDON)	6.61	6.71

## Wholesale Cash Prices

## New York (AP)

Butter AA CHI LB	25.188	22.188
Eggs large white N.Y. Doz	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Coffee Parana ex-Dock	.54	.54
Coffee Medellin Ex-Dock	1.20	1.20
Sugars No. 11	1.40	1.40
Flour Minu	10.50	9.97
Beef 600-900 LB	19.80	19.60
Corn No. 2	100.00	100.00
Wheat No. 1	2.03	2.00 1/4
Wheat No. 2 Soft	6.22 3/4	6.24 3/4
Aluminum (Comex)	3.31 3/4	3.28 3/4
Gold handy	89.00	89.00
Silver handy	476.25	476.20
Steel scrap No. 1	6.650	5.705
Rubber No. 1	99.83	99.83
Petroleum Refined	.64	.64
Fuel oil	.5040	.4975
Gasoline Reg.	4635	4650
Unleaded	4435	4450
Crude	15.55	15.55
Saudi Arabian Light	16.55	16.55
Brent & North Sea	17.10	N.A.
Intermed. & W. Texas	223.25	+1.75
Rubber, Singapore	17.28	+0.1
Tin, Malaysia		

## Shidiyeh draws strong interest

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

OFFERS FOR the second batch of equipment for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Shidiyeh project in southern Jordan. Bids for the five packages of equipment were as follows:-

## Tender 20F/87 Supply of two draglines.

	(unit price)	option A	JD 4,084,418
1. Dresser (US)	" "	option B	JD 4,181,491
2. Bucyrus Erie (US)	" "	option A	JD 5,031,296
	" "	option B	JD 4,264,956
3. Page Engineering (US)	" "		4,015,300
4. Ransome & Rapier (UK)	" "		JD 5,206,364

## Tender 21F/87 Supply of 4 rotary drills.

	option A	JD 314,960
1. Tamrock (US)	option B	JD 110,536
2. Ingersoll Rand (US)		JD 117,237
3. Mitsubishi (Austria)		JD 190,739
4. Bucyrus Erie (US)		JD 202,378

## Tender 22F/87 Supply of one screening and crushing plant

1. Binder & Co., (Aust/W.Ger.)	JD 361,898
2. Reier (Italy)	JD 289,631
3. Rudis (Yug)	JD 431,889
4. Bergaud (France)	JD 333,063
5. Portec (US)	JD 277,295
6. Noricum (Austria)	JD 358,296
7. Dragon (France)	JD 271,149
8. Koch (W. Ger.)	JD 609,909
9. Kuramoto/Mitsui (Jap)	JD 405,559
10. Allis Chalmers (Brazil)	JD 324,982
11. Demy (Neth.)	JD 326,881
12. Klockner (W. Eur.)	JD 364,084
13. Alarco (Turkey)	JD 207,084
14. Krupp (W. Ger.)	324,925
15. Jugometal (Yug)	JD 245,568
16. S.B.M. (Austria)	JD 317,142
17. Alstom (France)	JD 226,950
18. Saang Young (Kor)	244,916
19. Babbittless (UK)	JD 444,028
20. Westfalia (W. Ger.)	JD 287,987
21. PEC (India)	JD
22. Noyes (Malaysia/Australia)	JD

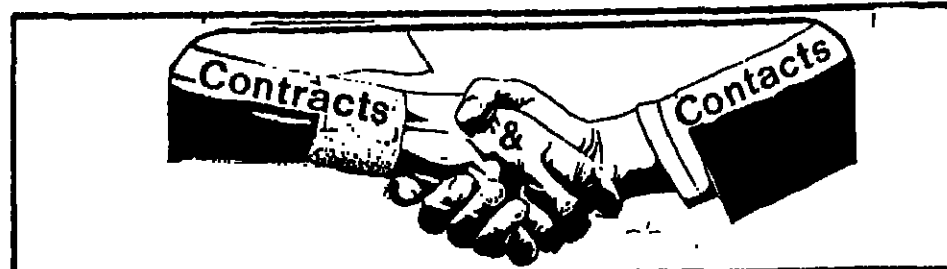
## Tender 23F/87 Supply of handling system

1. Entes (Turkey)	JD 1,168,442
2. Ivollola Ribar (Yug.)	JD 2,048,580
3. Elecon (India)	JD 1,749,459
4. Noyes (Australia)	JD 1,758,657
5. Mech Tool (UK)	JD 1,369,775
6. S.B.M. (Austria)	JD 1,327,050
7. Roxon (Fin/Neth.)	JD
8. Polimex (Poland)	JD 3,086,517
9. Koch (W. Ger.)	JD 1,913,075
10. Alstom (Italy)	JD 1,894,018
11. Rudis (Yug)	JD 1,609,356
12. Nikex (Hung.)	JD 904,503
13. Prosimex (France)	JD 1,920,830
14. Jugometal (Yug)	JD 1,799,402
15. Pac (India)	JD 1,401,962
16. JIDICQ (W. Ger/Hung)	JD 2,681,925
17. Klockner (Austria/W. Ger)	JD 1,380,287
18. Doubrava (Austria)	JD 1,353,050
19. Intec (Spain)	JD 1,913,034

## Tender 24F/87 Electrical system

1. Siemens (India)	JD 1,289,805
2. Elmas (Turkey)	JD 2,785,748
3. Imp (Yug)	JD 2,670,288
4. Klockner (W. Ger/Austria)	JD 1,428,192
5. BBC (Austria)	JD 2,895,601
6. El Concorde (Jordan)	JD 1,309,054
7. Trans Electró (Sweden)	JD 1,555,297
8. Toule Elec (France)	JD 1,574,080
9. China International	JD 1,354,913
10. Energo invest (Yug)	JD 1,336,852
11. Elin (Austria)	JD 2,090,218
12. CGE (France)	JD 1,706,404





## NRA

THE NATURAL Resources Authority (NRA) has announced that the closing dates for Tenders Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10/88 have been extended to close on 18, 18, 21, 23, 23 and 23 February 1988 respectively.

**TENDER NO. 1/88. (RE-INVITATION).** Supply of HCL (Hydrochloric) for the Natural Resources Authority (200-300 tonnes) on annual basis, at its warehouses in Al-Reisha. Tender documents are available at the NRA's Purchases Division free. Tender bond: 5 per cent of gross value. Closing date: 8 February 1988.

## R.J.

**TENDER NO. 6/88.** Extension of communication cables at the control building for the Royal Jordanian (R.J.). Tender documents are available at the R.J.'s offices (Housing Bank Central) for JD 7. Tender bond: 10 per cent of tender value. Closing date: 6 February 1988.

## J.C.F.C.

**TENDER NOS. 3/88 and 4/88.** Supply of 1) spares for carrying idlers; and 2) hammers for crushers for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. (J.C.F.C.). Tender documents are available at the Co's offices in Hails for JD 5 each. Closing date: 22 February 1988.

**TENDER NO. 5/88.** Supply of white wood for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. (J.C.F.C.). Tender documents are available at the Co's offices in Hails for JD 10. Closing date: 22 February 1988.

## JEA

**TENDER NOS. 18/88 and 19/88.** Supply of 1) safety boats and 2) hydrate hydraxal 100% for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the JEA's Supplies Division for JD 5 each. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 2 March 1988.

**(RE-INVITATION). Tender Nos. 115/87, 22/88 and 23/88.** Supply of the following for the Jordan Electricity Authority: 1) metal ingots for the manufacturing of spare parts; 2) mechanical filling vials; 3) and sodium (50% concentrated). Tender documents are available at the JEA's supplies division for JD 5 each. Closing date: 24 February 1988. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value.

## U.J.

**TENDER NOS. 2/88 and 3/88** by the University of Jordan: 1) publishing the Uni's advertisements in the local papers; and 2) supply of hygienic paper for the year 1988. Tender documents are available at the Uni's Tenders Committee, for JD 5 and 10 respectively. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value.

per cent of tender value each. Closing date: 8 February 1988.

## RSS

**TENDER NOS. 14/88 and 15/88.** 1) Supply and assembling of a pre-cast roof; and 2) supply and installation of ground tiles for the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Tender documents are available at the RSS's Supplies Division free. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 13 February 1988.

**TENDER NO. 12/88.** Purchase of stationery and office materials for the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Tender documents are available at the RSS's Tenders Committee for JD 3. Tender bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 6 February 1988.

## AMPCO

**TENDER NO. 4/88.** Supply of electrical spare parts for the Agricultural Marketing and Production Co's (AMPCO) factories in Al-Arda and Ghour Safi. Tender documents are available at the Co's Tenders Section for JD 10. Tender bond: 5 per cent of tender value. Closing date: 20 February 1988.

## MOE

**TENDER NO. 88/M/87. (RE-INVITATION).** Construction of additional classrooms for the Ministry Of Education. Tender documents are available at the MOE's Engineering Affairs Directorate for JD 15. Closing date: 7 February 1988.

## JEC

**SUPPLY OF the following for the Jordan Electricity Company: JEP 1135-11/8.5 KV ring main units JEP 1145 - outdoor unit distribution substations.** Tender documents are available at: Kennedy & Donkin Westbrook Mills, Godalming, Surrey, England Telex 855373 for £40. Closing date: 30 March 1988.

## JGFC

**TENDER NOS. 1/88, 2/88, 3/88, 4/88, 5/88, 7/88, 8/88, 9/88, 10/88, 11/88, 12/88, 13/88, 14/88, 15/88, 16/88.** Supply of the following for the Jordan Glass Factories Co:

-1/88 through 7/88 (seven tenders): chemical materials; 8/88: cardboard; 9/88: newspaper rolls; 10/88: compressed sponge; 11/88: iron chains; 12/88: nails (7 o.m.); 13/88: wood boxes; 14/88: land transport to the Arab countries; 15/88: sea transport to Sudan, Yemen, and Tunis; 16/88: clearance, moving and unloading of raw materials and spare parts.

Required Quantities: Tenders 1/88 through 13/88 (thirteen tenders) in tonnes: 600; 1,300; 250; 500; 100; 25; 475; 75; 240,000 pieces; 17.5; 10; and 10,000 boxes respectively. Tender documents are for JD 5 each. Closing date: 1, 2 and 3/88: 15 February 1988; 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15/88: 31 January 1988; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16/88: 15 February 1988.

## EXCHANGE RATES

(JD FILS)		
BUY	SELL	
88	91.15	
LB	0.48	0.71
SR	5.1	9.3
SD	178	182
USD	168	160
DM	22.5	23.5
CHF	255	265
YEN	33.4	34.7
FRF	204.7	204.1
ITL	247	252
YEN	69.4	69.5
YEN	282.3	287.6
YEN	176.1	181.7
YEN	27.5	27.7
YEN	27.5	27.7

## GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 26 January 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3,950 per gramme  
21 ct. JD 4,540 per gramme  
24 ct. JD 5,450 per gramme  
One kilogramme (999.9) JD 6,085,000

Once... JD 199,000  
(31 grammes x 10 cm.)  
Rashed pound... JD 35,500  
(7 grammes)  
Sterling pound... JD 37,500  
(9 grammes)

Source: Yousef Abu Sara Jewellers, Amman

## Trading sets a historical record

By Rasim Rahim  
Star Financial Market Analyst

A HISTORICAL record has been achieved at the Amman Financial Market, with the Cairo Amman Bank occupying a leading position in the overall trading. The results of the weekly activities featured a record high for the banking sector, with the Arab Bank breaking the second-ranking record.

This week, Tuesday 19 January — Monday 25 January 1988, was a unique week, and is a historical one in the market's ten-year life. The trading volume increased by two folds compared with last week's trading, and so did the number of shares by 1.7 folds, and the number of contracts by 47.3 per cent.

The market's position is comparatively higher than in any other week, nevertheless the up-turn trend was recorded on a one-day handling, being 24 January 1988, with the Cairo Amman Bank recording a handling of 100,050 shares on that day.

Itemized entries totaled 186, classified into 48, 17, 17 and 114 entries for bank insurance, services and industrials respectively.

This week a total of 3,783,879 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 7,162,123, divided among 3,538 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 1,432,424.800 per day.

The shares of 60 companies were traded, classified into 17 banks, 7 insurance, 6 services and 30 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share Of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	46.74%	1.21%	0.54%	51.51%
Last Week	11.58%	1.36%	2.23%	84.83%

The daily trading volumes, as proportionate to the total market (JD 7,162,123), was as follows:

This Week				
19.188	20.188	23.188	24.188	25.188
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.764%	12.309%	12.724%	47.981%	16.222%
Last Week				
10.59%	14.78%	20.56%	23.31%	30.76%

In the over-the-counter market a total of 518,423 shares were handled, recording a total market value of JD 242,449.

34 companies gained (9 banks, 6 insurance, 2 services and 19 industrials), 15 companies lost (5 banks, 2 insurance, 3 services and 5 industrials) and 11 companies had no change in the prices of their shares (3 banks, 1 service, and 7 industrials).

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded out of 17 banks, 7 insurance, 6 services and 30 industrials:

	Share Of Sector	Share Of Market
— Cairo Amman Bank	71.80%	33.56%
— Arab Bank Ltd.	19.30%	9.25%
— Intermediate Petrochemicals	39.80%	20.60%
— Jordan Sulpho-chemicals	14.85%	7.65%

The following is a representation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
19-1	5,435	3,228	1,612	89,725
20-1	7,847	3,100	1,287	87,798
23-1	11,077	1,249	515	87,169
24-1	71,482	847	190	27,681
25-1	58,452	584	338	41,168

## Weekly Average

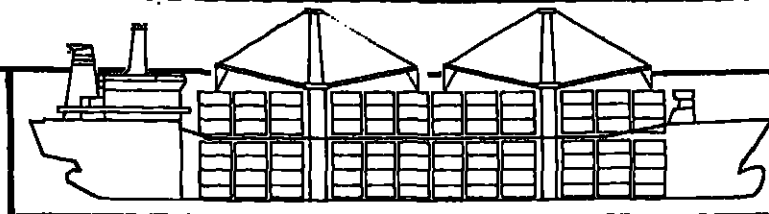
	This Week	Last Week	Difference	Variance
80.859%	1.656%	7.82%	66.703%	
12.550%	1.158%	2.790%	83.502%	
18.309	- 0.498	- 2.008	- 16.799	
Variance (+ 18.309) + (- 0.498) + (- 2.008) + (- 16.799) = - .696				

## EURO-DEPOSIT RATES

	DEM	FF	DFL	LIT	SF	YEN
1 M	5.13/19 3.1/8	7.9/16 4.00	10.3/8 1	9.7/8 8.1/8		
2 M	6.7/8 3.5/16	7.15/16 4.1/16	10.6/8 1.5/16	9.7/8 8.1/16		
3 M	8.15/16 3.1/4	8.3/16 4.1/4	10.7/8 1.11/16 4.00	9.7/8 8.1/16		
4 M	7.1/8 3.5/16	8.3/16 4.1/4	11.00 2.3/8 4.1/8	8.7/8 8.1/16		
5 M	7.5/16 3.7/16	8.3/4 4.5/16	11.1/4 2.3/4 4.1/16	8.00 8.5/16		
6 M	7.1/2 3.9/16	8.7/8 4.3/8	11.1/2 2.7/8 4.1/8	8.5/16 8.5/16		
9 M	8.00 4.1/8					
12 M	8.1/3 4.7/8					
15 M	8.5/8 5.1/4					
18 M	8.1/2 5.1/2					

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. Amman

Under Amin Kavar & Sons Co.  
Red Sea Shipping Agency



Under Gargour Shipping Agency  
Red Sea Area Services

## VESSELS ARRIVING AQABA PORT

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	NAZARCEA	15/1/88
B) BLACK SEA (RO-RO)	SDP	CURTEA DE ARGES	30/1/88
C) AUSTRALIA (CONT. + RO-RO)	BALTIC	P. ANTOKOLSKIY	15/1/88
D) YUGOSLAVIA + MITD (RO-RO + CONV.)	JADRANSKA	ROSTOCK	18/1/88
E) FAR EAST (CONV. + CONT.)	PIL	K.R. KORSAKOV	20/1/88
F) GDR + NORTH CONTENTINT + VALENCIA EUROPE (CONTAINER)	D.S.R.	K. DARA	30/1/88
G) EUROPE (RO-RO)	HUAL	K. KARA KARAEV	30/1/88
H) EASTERN EUROPE (CONV. + CONTAINER)	POL	P. MASHEROV	18/1/88
		SMOLENSK	21/1/88
		SK. ZALK	3/3/88
		A. GORB	26/3/88
		A. TRADER V1	23/1/88
		KAHROS	15/2/88
		A. TRADER V2	9/2/88
		KOTA MAJU	2/2/88
		KOTA RAJA	7/2/88
		KOTA SEGAR	10/2/88
		KOTA WIRAMA	27/2/88
		KOTA NAGA	5/3/88
		VOGTAND	25/1/88
		F.K.S. JEAH	3/2/88
		HALBERSTADT	14/2/88
		HUAL TROTTER	4/2/88
		HUAL TRACER	16/2/88
		HUAL TRIBUTE	5/3/88
		HUAL TRAPPER	18/3/88
		ZYGMUNT AUGUST	6/2/88
		ZYGMUNT III WAZA	10/2/88
		ZYGMUNT STARY	28/2/88
		AFRICA OCEAN	14/02/88
		SUDAN SHIPPING	29/01/88
		LINE LTD.	05/02/88
		LOVD TRIES	26/02/88
		TINO LINE	23/03/88
		GEARBULK	12/04/88
		LINE	02/02/88
		MAJOR BASIL V.1	04/02/88
		GORTYS	06/02/88
		POSEIDON BREEZE	16/02/88
		MAJOR BASIL V.2	29/02/88
		ST. CERQUE	05/03/88
		CAPTAIN GEORGE-	30/01/88
		TSANGARIS	
		ALDRISI	

## Market News

EVEN WITH a better than expected durable goods orders figure, which was announced at 9.7 per cent, the dollar kept swinging within a very narrow trading range, at a state that we believe will dominate the market until the improvement in the US trade deficit for November is confirmed next month by an equally good figure as that of December.

The next important figure to watch, is the gross national product, which gives the measure of developments in the US economy, since the October stock market crash.

The figure was lost 4.32 per cent and is expected to reach 3.8 per cent. Yet, if the figure agrees with the market expectation, it will have as little effect as the durable goods orders figure had (Courtesy of the F.C.C.).

## Exchange Rates

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
\$	343	346	DKR	53.5
DM	205	205	SKR	57.
SF	250	255	KWD	14280
Yen	288	271	OMR	8880
FF	609	614	UED	93.20
DFL	182.5	185.6	BHD	91.5
LIT	2795	2835	EGP	1655
BLF	98.30	97.30	QTR	93.90

Courtesy of the F.C.C. Amman

## Interbank Spot at London(AP)

Britain	1.7670-80
Switzerland	1.3595-3605
Italy	1239-1234
France	6.6560-90
W. Germany	1.6780-90
Netherlands	1.8848-58
Belgium Con.	35.04-06
Denmark	6.4375-4425
Norway	6.3740-90
Sweden	6.0288-85
Japan	127.70-80
Austria	11.79-81
Canada	1.2805-10
Spain	113.74-79
Finland	4.0785-76
Greece	133.28-75

## New York Closing

DMK	1.6730
GBP	1.7745
SFR	1.3580
FFR	5.6400
YEN	127.60
CAN	1.2790
DFL	1.8790
BFC	34.94
BIT	1290.
DOW (IND)	1920.59
Gold	469.75
Silver	6.61

## ACSC

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab Containers Services Co. has announced, on 25 January 1988 in Al-Rai daily, that the Thames Shipping Ltd. UK's vessels schedule from Brazil to Aqaba is as follows:

ARRIVING AQABA  
10 February 1988  
Late March 1988  
Mid April 1988  
Mid May

VESSEL  
North Sea  
Trident Dusk  
Capetan Sea  
TBN, to be named later

Importers are requested to contact the company for further information, at the following Tel. Nos. 550993, 550994, 550995, 550996, 550997, 550998, 550999, 551000, 551001, 551002, 551003, 551004, 551005, 551006, 551007, 551008, 551009, 551010, 551011, 551012, 551013, 551014, 551015, 551016, 551017, 551018, 551019, 551020, 551021, 551022, 551023, 551024, 551025, 551026, 551027, 551028, 551029, 551030, 551031, 551032, 551033, 551034, 551035, 551036, 551037, 551038, 551039, 551040, 551041, 551042, 551043, 551044, 551045, 551046, 551047, 551048, 551049, 551050, 551051, 551052, 551053, 551054, 551055, 551056, 551057, 551058, 551059, 551060, 551061, 551062, 551063, 551064, 551065, 551066, 551067, 551068, 551069, 551070, 551071, 551072, 551073, 551074, 551075, 551076, 551077, 551078, 551079, 551080, 551081, 551082, 551083, 551084, 551085, 551086, 551087, 551088, 551089, 551090, 551091, 551092, 551093, 551094, 551095, 551096, 551097, 551098, 551099, 551100, 551101, 551102, 551103, 551104, 551105, 551106, 551107, 551108, 551109, 551110, 551111, 551112, 551113, 551114, 551115, 551116, 551117, 551118, 551119, 551120, 551121, 551122, 551123, 551124, 551125, 551126, 551127, 551128, 551129, 551130, 551131, 551132, 551133, 551134, 551135, 551136, 551137, 551138, 551139, 551140, 551141, 551142, 551143, 551144, 551145, 551146, 551147, 551148, 551149, 551150, 551151, 551152, 551153, 551154, 551155, 551156, 551157, 551158, 551159, 551160, 551161, 551162, 551163, 551164, 551165, 551166, 551167, 551168, 551169, 551170, 551171, 551172, 551173, 551174, 551175, 551176, 551177, 551178, 551179, 551180, 551181, 551182, 551183, 551184, 551185, 551186, 551187, 551188, 551189, 551190, 551191, 551192, 551193, 551194, 551195, 551196, 551197, 551198, 551199, 551200, 551201, 551202







## Mad Ideas from Hamlet

By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to The Star

"Mad Ideas from Hamlet's Notebook" is an intriguing title for an intriguing play currently being performed at the Studio Theatre at the Royal Cultural Centre. Written by a "mad" Egyptian post/playwright/director/actor Nassef Sorour who after ten years of insanity committed suicide in 1979, the structural form and personages of Shakespeare's Hamlet are used as a vehicle for all manner of Nassef Sorour's ruminations on life and death.

Moving in and out of the original story of a prince betrayed by his uncle and his mother, the play lends itself indirectly to various political interpretations and social commentaries. Sorour, himself a victim of betrayal and subsequent paranoia, understandably identified with Hamlet. But this Arab Hamlet is a poet, a word machine. Sorour in his later years suffered a disillusionment with his art, recognising an inadequacy in poetry and writing as opposed to action — and his Hamlet too chooses not the sword to avenge his situation but the medium of a play.

The plays director Katim Said, a protégé of Nassef Sorour who taught him at Cairo's Theatre Academy feels the play can be interpreted as a reflection on the political situation in the Arab world but maintains that there is no direct personification of any country or leader. The play functions on several levels whose "reading" will vary from one member of the audience to another depending on his insight and bias.

Generally though, the common person could identify with Hamlet, while power of any kind is embodied in the character of Claudius the usurper king. Hamlet, played ably by Mohammed Abadi, spends his time musing and poetizing. When not performing he sits under the "guard platform of the castle Elnors" literally "walked over" by the persons of power.

Guidenstern, alias a newscaster, a barrister, a schoolteacher and psychiatrist moves in and out of his life while Hamlet deals with the treachery of his mother and uncle and exposes their crime in a play within a play "Kane and Abel". Polonius, adviser and confidant of the king, is noticeably a Jew.

Katim Said, who has worked as director here in Jordan for the last fifteen years and has produced fourteen plays all by Arab authors, seeks to combine in this production enjoyment, ideas and art — a combination he calls the difficult equation. A great devotee of theatre whose live connection with the people he celebrates, Said exploits fully the comic elements in

the play which are handled with great flair by Zuhair Hassan, Hassan Darwish and Mohammed Dhmoor in the "Kane and Abel" sequence and the cemetery scene and by Abdul Karim in his multifarious characterisations.

His ideas as well as those of the author are accentuated visually by various devices such as shadow theatre ("khayal a thill" which dates back to the Mamluk period as popular entertainment).

Drama and emotional content are heightened by drumming and taped music between and under the scenes. Lighting, which is overly dramatic and disturbing in its constant cross fading to parts of the stage where action is taking place, is generally well suited to the style of the piece — which might be

criticised as fussy and superfluous.

Costumes and set are rather crude in realisation but place the play in its mediaeval and Arabic mode. The standard of acting is high with some commendable performances by Mohammed Naser Abadi, newcomer Nariann Al Fagih, Abdul Karim, Ali Fraji, Naser Omar, Khader Baydon and particularly the comedians previously mentioned.

Overall the play is polished in its delivery, well paced, entertaining and thought-provoking.

Sponsored by the Department of Culture and National Heritage it runs till next Thursday at the RCC but will be taken to the Arts Festivals in Baghdad and Morocco in the near future.



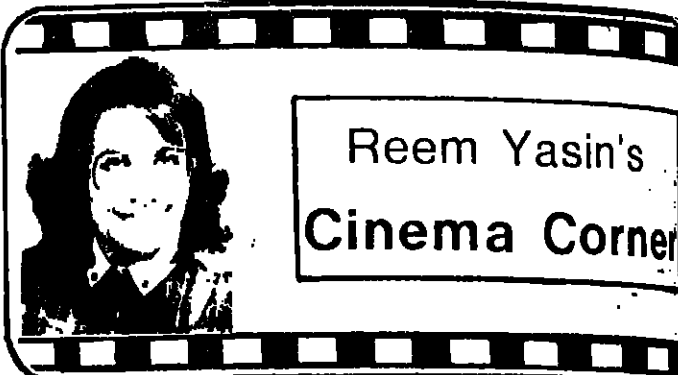
Mohammed Abadi in a classic pose as Hamlet



Karim and Ali Fagih in a scene from the play



Polonius, Claudius and Gertrude



Reem Yasin's  
Cinema Corner

## A thrilling evening on the small screen

WITH A choice of three films every week on Channel Two in the new programme cycle, there is a triple chance for viewers to find at least one film to their liking. For the fans of suspense movies last Thursday's offering was quite a treat, a quintessential Hitchcockian thriller.

"Vertigo," is one of Alfred Hitchcock's best known and finest films. Although the over-elaborate plot does have certain loose ends that are not rationally justified, technically the film contains some scenes in the director's best style — the dream scene with its superb effects is only one example.

The main plot of the film is that of a double-identity thriller with the macabre touch of a seeming return from the dead. The hero, John Ferguson (James Stewart), is a detective on the job of watching a client's wife who is supposedly suicidal because she is haunted by an ill-fated ancestor. Madeleine (Kim Novak), the toy blonde, becomes the object not only of his continuous observation but also of his overwhelming love as he saves her from an attempted suicide. But her second attempt to commit suicide proves too much for him as she chooses to throw herself from the top of a church tower. Unable to save her because of his crippling vertigo, his love for her turns into an obsession, nurtured by a feeling of guilt.

While in the midst of his prolonged suffering, John meets Madeleine's double, whom he tries to make over into the image of his lost love. We learn, however, through a letter that she writes, but never delivers, that she is in fact the same person and that she had simply been used as a ploy in a murder case where the real wife had been killed.

Finally realising that he had been duped all along (when Madeleine makes a stupid mistake by wearing a familiar necklace), John morbidly leads his love to the original scene of the crime, this time to lose her forever as she simply falls off the same place out of sheer panic!

But apart from the thrill of suspense and the grip of a plot that does not always hang logically together, the film is mainly a portrait of an obsessive love and a perverse passion — especially in its second half — as the hero willfully tries to transform his newfound love into the image of the love he believes is dead, sadistically manipulating her against her will.

This rather sinister and almost macabre streak runs through the whole film, with death lurking in the shadows all along — beginning with the very first scene where a detective lies dead on the ground, having fallen off a very high building, and ending where it started with another death in a similar way.

As the whole film revolves around death, the atmosphere faithfully echoes the title of the novel on which it is based, "D'Entre Les Morts" (From Among the Dead). It is a portrayal of a hauntingly gruesome world that only Hitchcock can bring to life.

## Recent film releases

Batteries Not Included (PG) Hume Cronyn — Toy-like flying saucers save harassed building tenants. Inspired fantasy (Good).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news ego (Great).

Wall Street (R) Michael Douglas, Charlie Sheen — Powerful morality drama hammers away at greedy corporate raiders (Great).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese Prison Camp (Good).

Fatal Attraction (R) Michael Douglas — Crackerjack thriller as man caught in threatening extra-marital affair (Good).

For Keeps (PG-13) Molly Ringwald — Poor script, good drama about teen pregnancy and motherhood (Fair).

Nuts (R) Barbra Streisand — Dynamite performance by Streisand as an eccentric woman trying to prove her sanity (Great).

Overboard (PG) Goldie Hawn — Spoiled rich-bitch becomes humble housewife. Warmth amid the splendid performance (Good).

Planes, Trains and Automobiles (R) Steve Martin, John Candy — Spiffy comedy on the frustrations of modern traveling (Good).

Three Men and a Cradle (PG) Tom Selleck, Steve Guttenberg, Tad Danson — Heart-warming farce about bachelor baby-sitters (Good).

## Special Section

### Automotives '88



## The car of your dreams

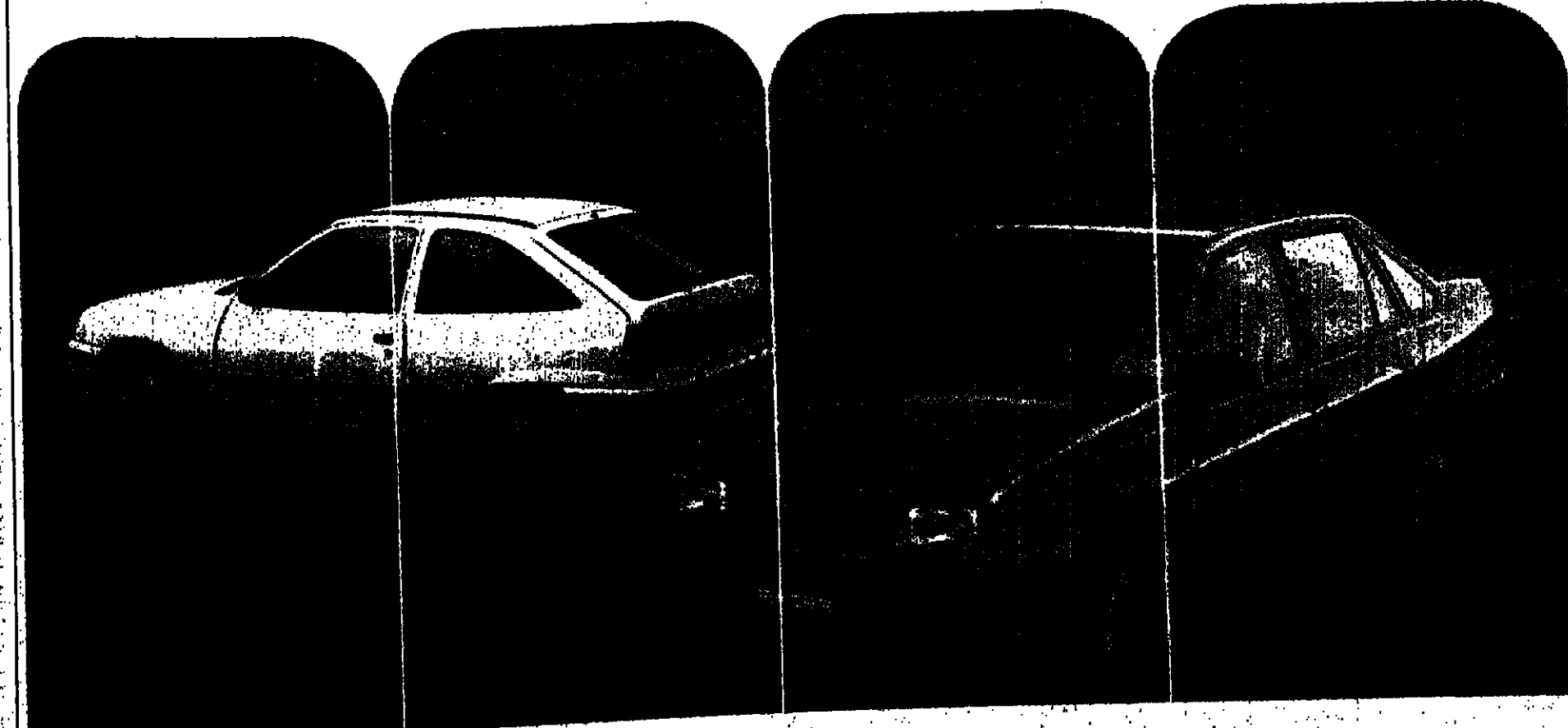
CARS, CARS, cars.... the dreams we like to come true. Fast, slim and powerful cars, heavy-duty, efficient and responsive. It has been said that the car of your dreams, or the one you strive to drive, reflects your character and indicates who you are... or what you want to be. All in all, cars are undoubtedly man's best friend, replacing the horse and most certainly the dog.

Now in 1988, only two years to go before we enter a new century, 12 years before we witness the arrival of another decade, cars are again ahead of themselves. Technology exhibits its very best in cars, digital wonders, computer wizardry, unbelievable engine power, the miraculous achievements of man's brain... and dreams and aspirations.

Jordan joins other countries in setting its own standards. Jordanians, like others, have a special affection for cars. In the past three decades, the country has seen hundreds of thousands of cars on the road. With all conflicting economic realities, energy problems and others, cars are here to stay — they are part of our style of living.

In this special section we take a look at some of the 1988 cars available in the Jordanian market this year. Jordanian agents and dealers offer you the best of what their cars have for you.

## ريسر RACER



SOUTH TRADING & EQUIPMENTS CO.

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DAEWOO  
DAEWOO MOTOR CO. LTD.

## Racer-Tomorrow's car for Today's world

RACER is the fruit of three years development work following Daewoo Motor's ambitious programme to produce a world-class car in Korea. Featuring the latest in aerodynamic styling, performance and safety, the car is the perfect combination of German Opel engineering and Daewoo Motor's precision production quality.

### Testing

Racer has survived some very rugged testing including speed testing on West Germany's autobahn, 6.5 million kilometres of travel throughout Europe, and extensive desert runs in the American South East. Moreover, the aerodynamics were optimized during 12,000 hours of wind-tunnel testing.

Racer has been designed to meet all current United States and General Motors standards for performance and safety, as well as the new standards projected for the nineties.

### Agents

The company's financial manager in Jordan Mr. Jaber Al-Husseini said that the 1988 Daewoo range included six Racer models, ranging from the Racer GLE to the Racer GSE with full options including power-steering, central lock, electric windows and heavy-duty bumpers, all coming in 3 and

5 doors, in addition to the Royal Salon automatic with full options, the Royal Prince and the Super Royal Prince on special orders.

With its economic qualities and competitive prices Daewoo has registered a record in its sales since it first appeared on the Jordanian market in October 1986, said Mr. Husseini.

The Daewoo showroom, maintenance garage and spare parts warehouse are situated in the company building in Ain Gazal providing full mechanic maintenance availability of all spare parts, with 10 to 15 % discount for customers.

Daewoo spare parts, noted Mr. Husseini can also be used for German cars in competitive prices.

"We have gained the people's trust in the car's reliability and after sale services", he said.

The showroom and garage have top expert salesmen and mechanics with long years of experience in the field said Mr. Husseini, adding that the company is proud to have its manager Mr. Yusef Daras who has a long experience with General Motors in the United States.

Racer is designed and engineered for total and perfect performance, high fuel efficiency and added safety, while providing both driver and passenger with total comfort and convenience.

## Racer—Tomorrow's Car for Today's World

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كندا من اهل



Ismail Bilbeisi Company's three decades of service

## Toyota: More than 60 years of automotive success

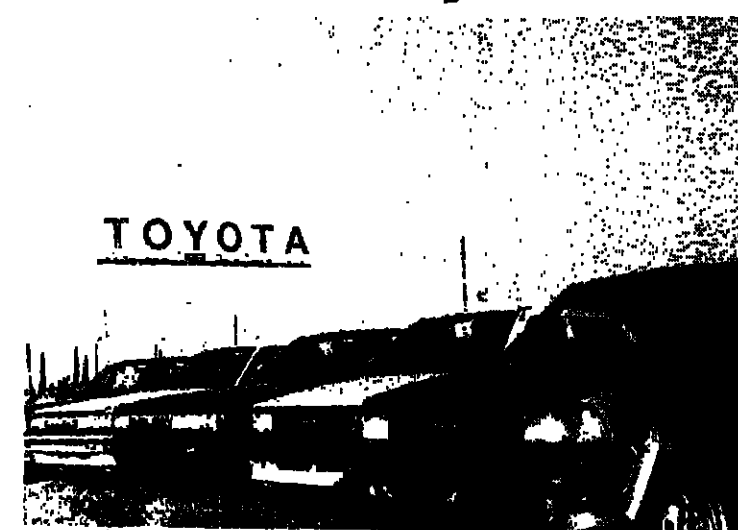
IN ITS 60 years of growth and development, Toyota Motor Co. has helped transform the global automotive industry and has firmly established itself as one of the world's leading corporations, largely through independent development of new approaches to design, production, and marketing. Yet the guiding principles that made this success possible have remained the same throughout the corporation's history: Creativity, a spirit of welcoming new challenges, and above all, uncompromising dedication to building superior automobiles.

TMC was founded in 1926 by Sakichi Toyota, Japan's most celebrated inventor.

In 1935 it produced the first prototype, the AL passenger Sedan.

With financial difficulties facing the company during the 60's, its original goal to produce 3,000 units per month was not reached until 1966, 19 years after Toyota's founding. The company's monthly production reached 30,000 units in 1983 and 300,000 units in 1986.

The company is principally engaged in the manufacture of passenger cars, trucks and buses. Toyota currently operates 11 manufacturing plants in Japan and 27 production and assembly facilities in 20 foreign countries. Its products are known in more than 140 countries around the world.



Jordan's Toyota maintenance centre



Spare parts are always available

through an extensive network of distributors and dealers.

Toyota constantly strives to produce automobiles of unsurpassed quality, reliability and value. To achieve this goal, the company maintains an extensive research and development programme supported by a huge budget.

The company is now leader in the development and commercial application of multi-valve engine technology which provides high levels of power output and low fuel consumption.

A full-time four wheel drive system is also being researched for superior steering control and power performance on slippery and dry roads. Another of the company's important advances is Toyota's electronically controlled air suspension system which automatically regulates the performance of the car according to road and driving conditions.

### Agents in Jordan

Toyota agents in Jordan, Ismail Bilbeisi and Co. brought the first

Toyota car to Jordan in 1956, a landcruiser. For 1988 the company's showroom contain a variety of models including: Corolla, the best selling car in the world, Starlet, a small car, Corona, the economic family car, Cressida, the large family car, Crown, the luxurious type in addition to commercial cars including Hilux Dina the farmer's companion and four-wheel-drive such as landcruiser, Hilux and the new 4-runner.

Ismail Bilbeisi and Co. pay full attention to the after-sale services in order for Toyota cars to keep

running on the road in a good and safe condition.

The company has a large warehouse in Marka with a computerized system of order and sales spare parts. It has a modern garage managed and operated by Japanese experts, who observe the maintenance of vehicles and conduct continuous training of Jordanian mechanics.

The main showroom at King Hussein St. where Toyota's new models are displayed is backed by dealers who operate throughout Jordan.

The sales department offers finance and installment facilities.

Toyota is also active in motor sports activities and supports and sponsors rallies around the world.

Toyota Celica dominated the 18th Ivory Coast Rally, a 3,746 kilometre, two part endurance event which was held in September 1986.

In the 35th Safari Rally held in April 1987 in Kenya, Toyota took third place and was first in the two-wheel-drive class.

In May 1987, a Toyota 87 C took first place in the Fuji 1000 km race, the second round of the All-Japan Sports Prototype Car Endurance Championship.

And in Jordan Toyota Celica was the 1987 championship Rally season.

# ALL-NEW COROLLA

## WITH SHEER MULTI-VALVE EXCITEMENT

Toyota is the first to introduce a series of compact cars with all the practical performance of multi-valve technology. The family Sedan is a beautiful example of the new Corolla's sleek and sculptured styling. Its longer, wider stance gives it an elegant and upgraded appearance. And puts it up at the top of its class.

1300c.c. 4Door 12Valve    1600c.c. 4Door 16Valve    1600c.c. Coupe 16Valve



Sole Agents: ISMAIL BILBEISI & CO. Amman, King Hussein Str., Tel. 638103/4, 622815

TOYOTA

SEAT Ibiza SYSTEM PORSCHE ENGINE

# CAR No. 1 in europe

## for 1987



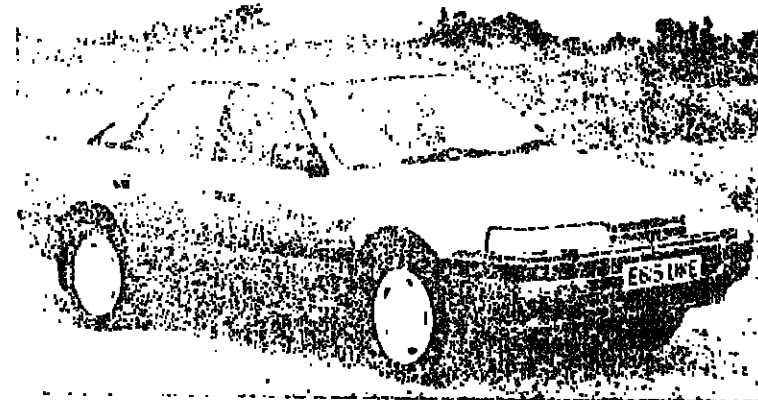
SEAT: The Unique Formula For Car Technology  
Italian Design - German Technology & The Spanish Inspiration.

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SEAT

السيارة الجديدة





The Mazda 626 4WS

## Anyone for four-wheel steering?

PERHAPS THE most important technological development of 1987, at least as far as the car buyer was concerned, was the advent of four-wheel steering. Four wheel steering was the subject of many heated arguments, most of which took place in the greengrocers — the greengrocer in question being a chap well versed in what the customer wants from a motor-car.

The first example was the Honda Prelude which comes with four-wheel steering as standard on its top-of-the-range model. Reaction was muted, except in the case of a few automotive journalists who

have staked their reputations on the desirability of such a development. Buyers do not seem to have complained. Now we have news that the Mazda 626 4WS is to go on sale in April.

This is significant. When Honda took the plunge, the Mazda importers hesitated. Although the company philosophy in Japan states that driver satisfaction is an overriding aim of vehicle design and technology, there was some doubt as to whether drivers would be satisfied by, or even interested in, this latest development.

But Mazda engineers believe that a company cannot rely on research into what the customer thinks he wants. He also has to be exposed to new ideas which may eventually be recognized as "vital to motorists who seek totality in driving experience."

But in spite of the philosophy, Mazda is hedging its bets somewhat. Production of the new model will be very limited, with only 300 cars destined for sale in the UK this year, although if the car sells like hot cakes, the factory will certainly make more.

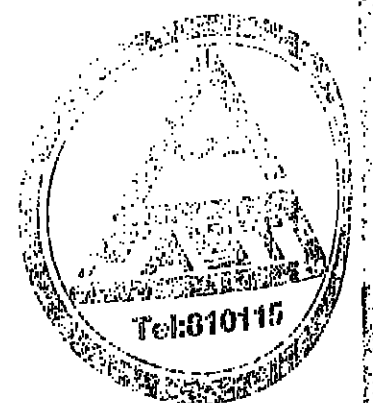
## Ford bids for share of BMW market

By Clifford Webb

FORD IS making a big play for a share of BMW's high performance, executive saloon market with a new 150 mph, four-door development of its now defunct Sierra RS Cosworth. Unlike the original competition oriented three-door hatchback, production will not be limited to 5,500 but to demand. The price will be announced a few days prior to the 8 February launch and it should cost under JD 10,000.

Based on the Sierra Sapphire the newcomer is less aggressive looking than its predecessor. A discreet rear air dam has replaced the huge "coffee table" and there are no flared wheel arches or ground hugging side skirts. It is now an altogether more acceptable executive express which will not look out of place in the board car park.

Mechanically it is little altered using the 2 litre 16-valve turbo-charged engine developed jointly with Cosworth.



## SEAT: A pedigree of the best Italian, German and Spanish expertise

TO BREAK new ground with a new car, someone somewhere had to throw away the rule book. That's precisely what we at SEAT did to create Ibiza. We deliberately ignored the established pattern of car building by asking the man in the street (and strasse and boulevard) exactly what he wanted. So, knowing what they wanted, we knew what we wanted.

The company began by journeying to Italy, to the studio of Giorgio Giugiaro, the car stylist who brought the Maserati Bora, Lotus Esprit and VW Golf into the world.

In drawing the Ibiza sleek and innovative shape Giugiaro complied by exploding the small car myth. He provided the Ibiza with the longest wheelbase in its class,

which in turn allowed a spectacular stretch of interior space.

The Ibiza's next pressing requirement, German engineering, required the company to go to Germany where it came out with a System Porsche engine from Stuttgart alongside a bodyshell and safety cage courtesy of the Karmann Design Engineers of Osnabruck.

Returning to Spain with the bare bones the company then commenced to build them into a car no mould could contain.

### Quality control

Selected cars get an 8-hour check on a computer. Every day one factory staff goes through a comprehensive check on the car,

acting like a difficult customer. Every one of his picky comments is noted and acted upon.

When finally the Ibiza gets through its quality control course it can boast an impressive pedigree of Italian styling, German engineering and Spanish inspiration.

Top and speed, rapid acceleration and a smooth ride, are what Seat Ibiza offers you.

### Agents

Al-Nahrain Corporation Manager Mr. Freddy Sham'on told The Star that 1988 models include Seat Ibiza GL and Ibiza GLX with 3 doors and 5 doors, Malaga GL, Malaga GLX, Injection Malaga, and Malaga Premier, all 5 speed cars.



Mr. Freddy Sham'on

GLX accessories include central lock electric window and velvet seats.

The company which opened in 1985 has its showroom, maintenance garage and spare parts warehouse all in its premises in

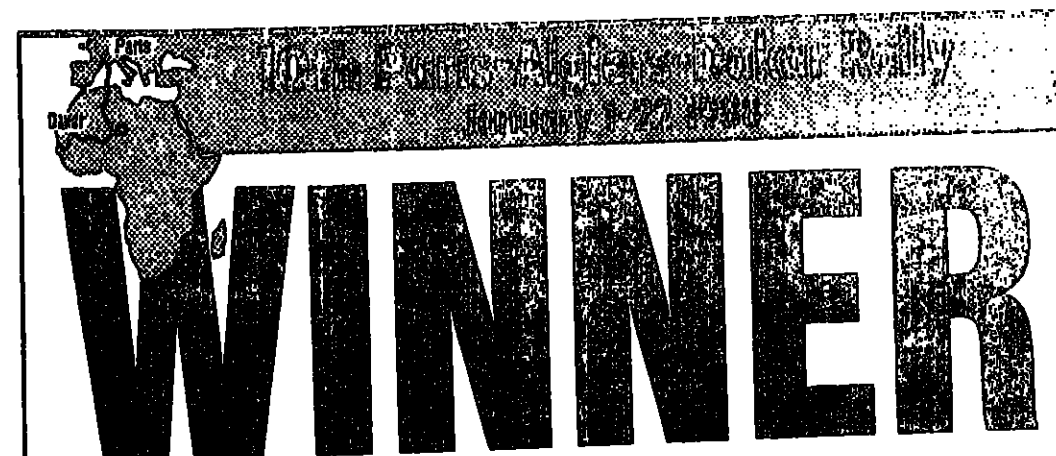
Ein Gazal St.

It offers one year guarantee mechanic maintenance for the first 12,000 km or the duration of one year, whichever comes first, five-year guarantee against body rusting in addition to payment facilities and instalment plans.



MITSUBISHI  
PAJERO

## 'The Triumph Heritage' In the greatest World Rally



2nd Final Overall



1983 1984 1985 1986 1987

\* 1st Category II  
\* 1st Marathon class  
\* Best team award

\* 1st Category IV  
\* 1st Category II  
\* 1st Marathon class

\* 1st, 2nd Overall  
\* 1st Category II  
\* 1st Marathon class

\* 1st Category II  
\* 1st Marathon class

\* 1st Category IV  
\* Best team award



MITSUBISHI  
PAJERO



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Amman - Telephone: 629572/654071

Al Mahata St. - Telephone: 651331/2



## Pajero comes in the lead

MITSUBISHI PAJERO comes in the lead on the list of the winning cars in the Paris-Algeria-Dakar Tenth Rally of 1988. It ranked second with the Mitsubishi Pajero car number 215, driven by Shinozuka and assistant Magini. It won the rank of honour in the first four categories of the four-wheel automobiles.

It is worth mentioning that this international rally is the toughest, in the world, with respect to the distances and special stages, most of which is Africa's leg of the race.

## Jordanian companies introduce new courier service

ARAMEX INTERNATIONAL Courier Coman will be launching its new daily services to and from Aqaba on February 1, 1988.

International Traders, as agents of Aramex International for this local door-to-door service, will use their office in downtown Amman and Aqaba for the daily pick-up and delivery of shipments in both cities.

The new station is part of Aramex International's efforts to facilitate communication within the commercial and industrial sectors of Amman and Aqaba.

This project will also serve to consolidate Aramex International's presence in the Jordanian market as both an international and national courier company.

FAST

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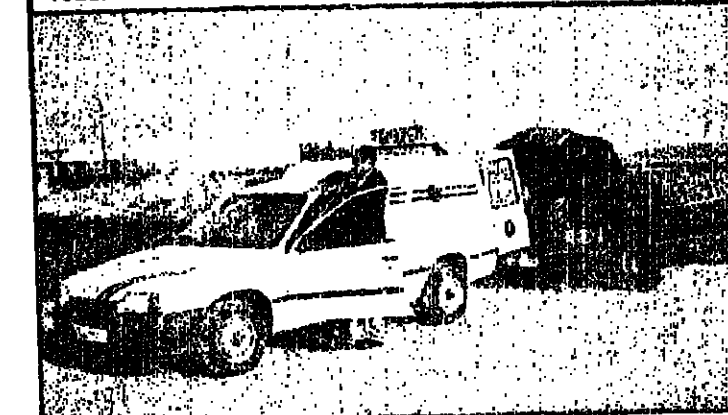


فاست

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### To Service Your Car

Fast provides you with a constant service, so as to make you proud as one of the Fast family. We have got a mobile workshop, equipped with a telephone to reach us wherever you are.



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## cars '88

### VW/Audi consolidates its traditional grip over local, world markets

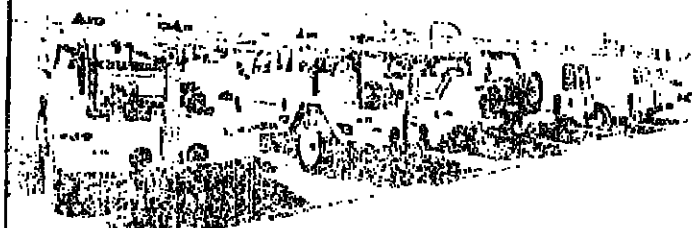
THE VW/Audi group is an innovative and technology-oriented price-maker manufacturer. It has successfully acquired a personality with a high prestige and acclimated which has maintained and consolidated its position vis-à-vis the competition as far as the aspects of sportiness, status, quality, performance, tradition, luxury and prestige are concerned.

The company's records reveal that its sales in 1986 have reached 1,437,400 cars, which amounts to 13.1% increase, which adds to VW/Audi's outstanding record and to its internationally-recognized



#### To Service Your Car

Fast has got help workshops on the road, with full equipment for necessary repairs. Our information check can provide you with our competitive charges.



**Porsche participating in the Jordan rally**  
prestigious, dynamic and modern image.

According to Jordan's agency director Mr. Munther Tabb'a this year, the Audi range consists of the Audi 80, Audi 100, and Audi 200, which continues upgrading the Audi brand and sets new standards in automobile manufacturing.

The new Volkswagen range consists of the most popular passenger car, the "youth car", Golf, and GOLF GTI, a very fast sports car.

There are also the 1988 models of Passat, Jetta, and the Brazilian Santana and Golf.

The dealers have top quality workmanship in their newly established ultra modern workshop and spare parts shop located in Marka.

They are also the dealer for the sport and rally car, the prestigious Porsche.

## Beware of 'bargains'

### How to buy a used car

IT NEVER ceases to amaze me how many second-hand car buyers end up with a vehicle that is entirely unsuited to their needs and soon becomes a regretted misfit. Many are bought solely as status symbols to enhance their owner's standing with colleagues and neighbours.

The AA in the UK has just produced an extremely helpful booklet "Buying A Car" which is available free to members and from which, with its permission, I have extracted the following tips.

Most drivers go for a combination of what they need and what they want but in the end money is nearly always the most important factor.

Identify essential needs such as daily drive to work, how many people carried regularly, what kind of journeys (motorway driving calls for bigger engines), easy access to rear seats for children or elderly, large boot for work tools, holidays or golf trolley.

Handling, performance and comfort may come high on your list but remember they seldom go with extreme economy.

Whatever model you choose insist on a trial run. If impossible hire a similar model for a day. You can then check that it will fit your garage.

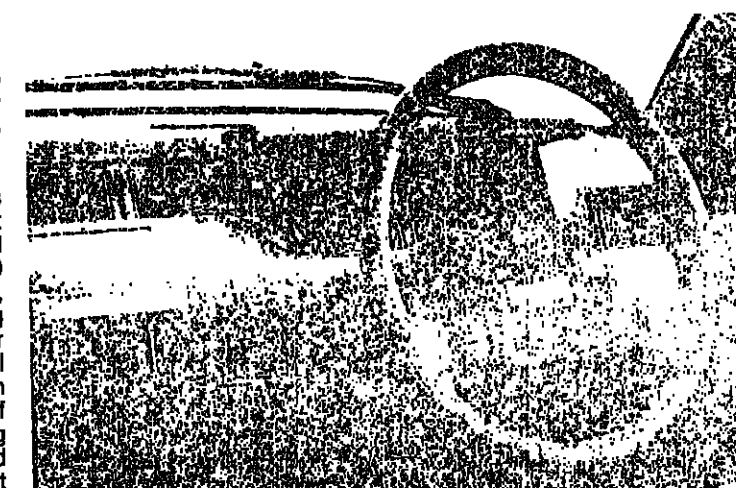
Current running costs — petrol, oil, servicing and repairs — for a 1.4 litre car covering 10,000 miles a year are now over 11p a mile rising to 19p a mile for a 3 litre car.

The AA has a warning for private buyers looking for a second-hand bargain at auctions. Don't be misled by prices which seem lower than you would pay a dealer. Make several visits to get the feel of the bidding. Decide on the value of your choice and stick to it. Don't get carried away in the heat of the moment.

By Dian C. Chlangwa  
Special to The Star

Al-Tewfik Automobiles & Equipment Co.

## Taking pride in its famous Renault car



#### Dashboard for Renault 5

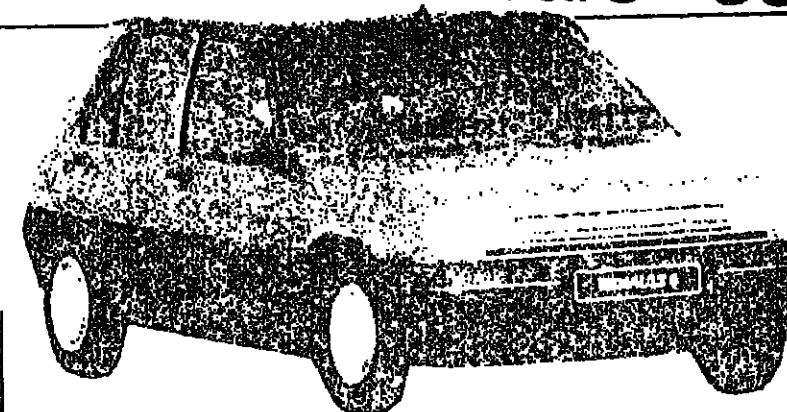
To ensure that the high quality of Renault automobiles is preserved once purchased by the customer, the AEC has continued to supply its customers with professional maintenance workers who are readily available in the AEC maintenance department.

Although the company's overall sales of Renault has plunged over the last four years, the AEC has

nonetheless continued to cater for the needs of its customers.

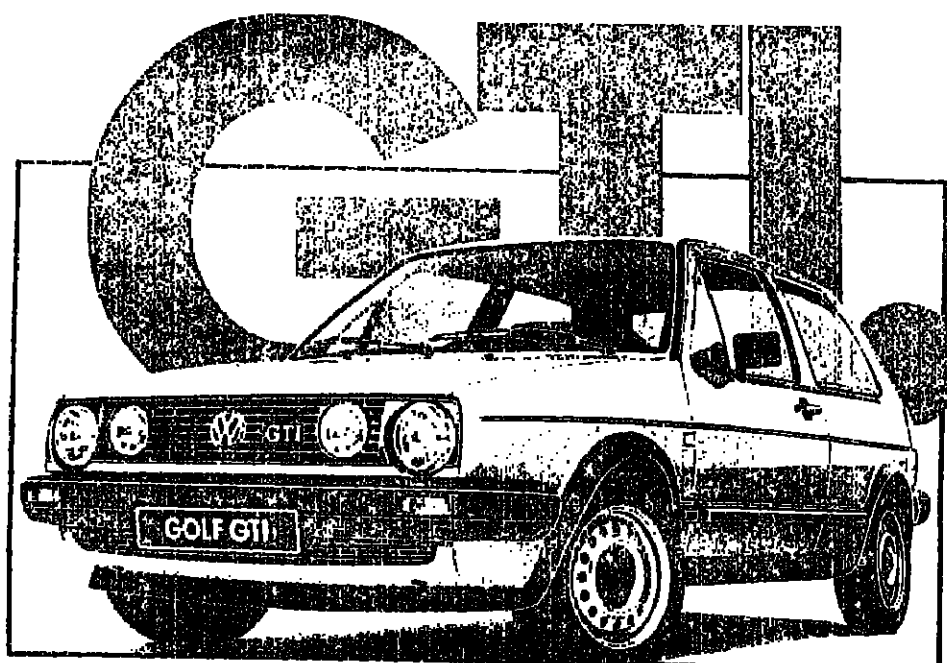
Keeping in mind the limited income of its customers, the AEC has continued to keep enough cars in stock readily available for trading if requested.

For those wishing to purchase the latest models, the company offers assistance in purchasing the exact model of the customer's choice.



#### To Service Your Car

To trust our service...contact us and we will be there to help you.



Why settle for anything less, when you can have the best.

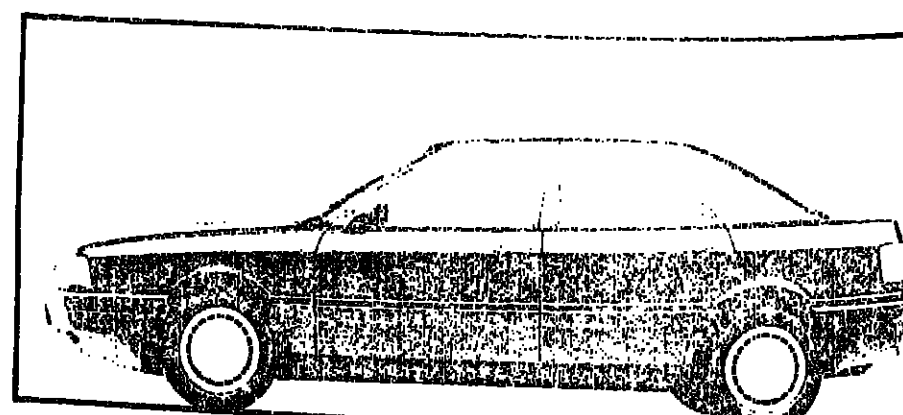
The GOLF for ultimate driving pleasure: the GTI.

The most illustrious automobile concept of this decade.

The GTI... it really makes the enthusiastic driver's heart beat faster... from Volkswagen.



Quality, value for money and functional elegance.



Experience a brand new automotive concept.

The new Audi 80.

A car that sets new standards in automobile manufacturing; a thoroughly new automobile concept which, with its many innovations and improvements, goes to underline Audi's claim of mastery of the art of engineering.



German engineering at its best.



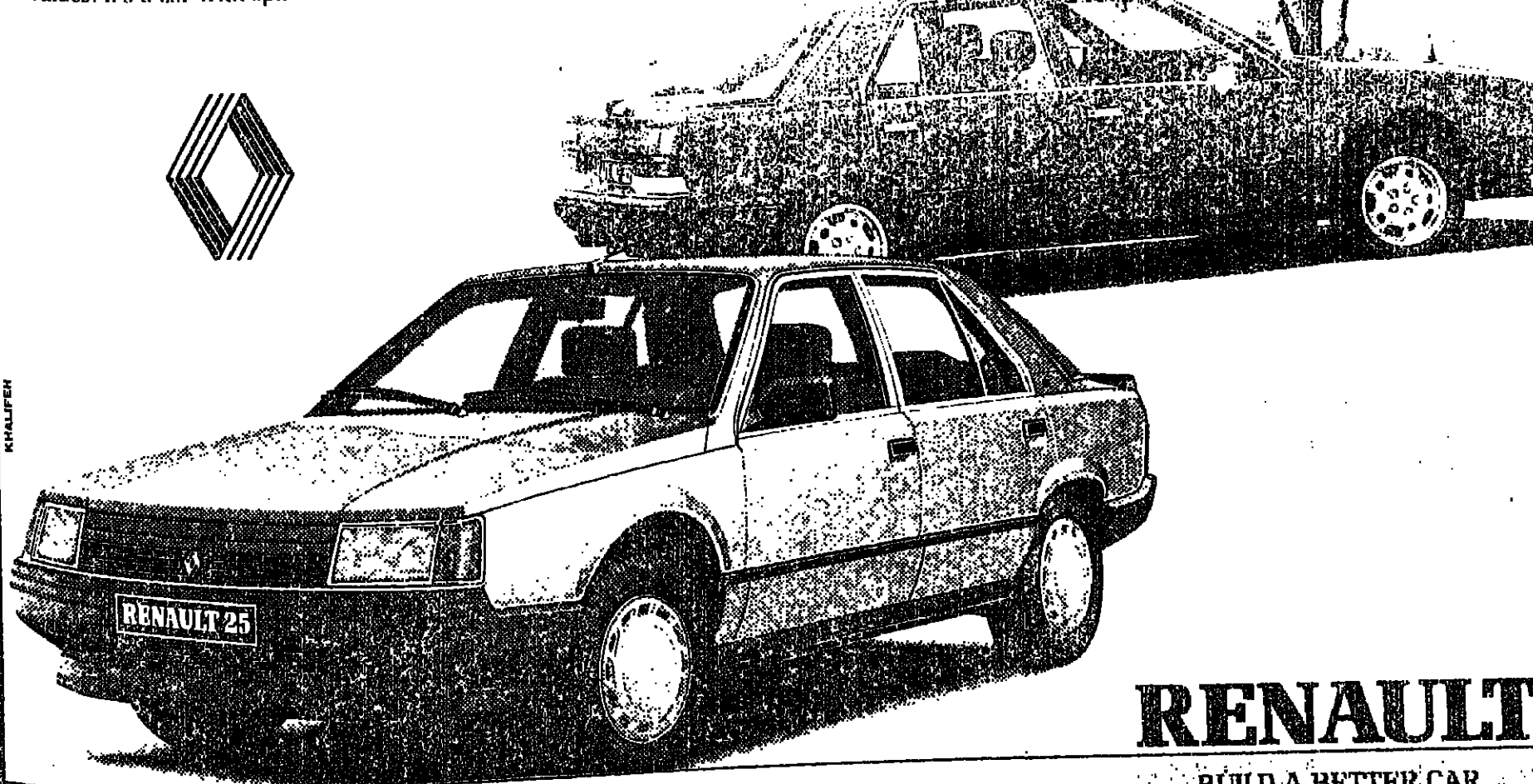
Motor Trade Co. Ltd.



Amman - Mahatta Road - Tel. 651351, 651338.

## RENAULT 25 THE TRUE FACE OF PRESTIGE

Like all Renaults, the Renault 25 is a front wheel drive car. It has succeeded in turning the top-of-the-range market, topsy-turvy. Born of meticulous design and highly sophisticated technology, the Renault 25 offers new automobile values: it's a car with spirit.



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THE JERUSALEM STAR 21

28 JANUARY 1988

THE JERUSALEM STAR



# Window On the Philippines

## Window on politics

With holding of the local elections in the Philippines last 18 January, its major democratic institutions have been restored nearly two years since the "people power" revolution in February 1986 brought down the Marcos regime and installed President Aquino in power.

Earlier, a new constitution was approved overwhelmingly in a plebiscite in February and a bi-cameral Congress was elected in May 1987. The congressional elections and the local elections were the first to be held in the Philippines since President Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

The local officials elected were provincial governors, city and municipal mayors and councillors.

The elections were generally peaceful and orderly, although a certain amount of violence, political and otherwise, led to the postponement of local elections in some parts of the country.

The Philippines will soon host a meeting of representatives from countries which recently underwent a transition from dictatorial government to democracy.

To be invited to send representatives to the meeting are countries such as Portugal, Spain, Greece, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil and Bolivia.

The purpose of the meeting, a project of the Philippine Foreign

Secretary Raul S. Manglapus, will be to exchange information and experience and ideas on how to maintain and strengthen their democratic institutions and practices.

## Philippine Economy improves dramatically in 1987

THE PHILIPPINE economy improved dramatically in 1987, with prospects of becoming even stronger this year.

This was the assessment of a year-end report on the state of the region's economy, released recently by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

The report stated that Philippine gross domestic products (GDP) grew by 4.9 per cent last year, the third highest among the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Barring any unforeseen adverse developments, the report said the GDP growth rate could go up to 5.9 per cent by the end of this year, which would make the Philippines ASEAN's second fastest growing economy.

Over all, the performance of the ASEAN economies, which in 1985 and 1986 had dropped to its lowest



VOTING POWER: President Corason Aquino of the Philippines casts her ballot in last week's local elections, seen as a pointer to her continuing popularity

## No jobs for Filipino domestic helpers

Philippine President Corason C. Aquino recently approved a temporary ban on the deployment of female domestic helpers abroad to protect them from being abused by foreign employers.

At the same time, President Aquino ordered the prosecution of recruiters victimizing Filipino workers abroad. "We want the names of their abusers, especially their recruiters. They should not be allowed to operate anymore", she said.

The ban takes effect on March 1, 1988, when the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) stops processing employment contracts for domestic helpers.

The Philippine government has been receiving alarming reports of abuses — ranging from rape, maltreatment and non-payment of wages — against hired Filipino domestics.

However, according to reliable sources, Philippine Secretary of Labour Franklin M. Drilon said that female domestic helpers already employed in foreign countries may finish their contracts and renew them.

Asked about the possible diplomatic repercussion that the new policy may trigger, Secretary Drilon said, "We are merely protecting the welfare of our citizens abroad."

## Two Filipino samaritans

A concerned Jordanian employer came to the Philippine Embassy recently and asked for 2 units (1,000 cc) of blood needed by his Filipina maid who was to be operated on at the Al Khalidi Hospital.

Two good Samaritans responded. Sony Sulit and Efran Ledesma immediately reported to the Embassy and volunteered to give blood to save the life of their compatriot. Thanks to them, the domestic helper is now recovering from the operation.

How many Sulits and Ledesmas are there in Amman? We salute them. We wish their tribe to multiply.

## Filipina nurses to hold Valentine Party

Filipino nurses working at the King Hussein Hospital will hold a Valentine's Party in the Ballroom of the Marriott Hotel on 14 February 1988, from 7 in the evening to midnight. According to Cynthia Milo and Roselyn Jinang, organizers of the party, the affair will include non-stop dancing and, of course, eating.

Tickets are for sale at JD 5 each. No "Badges". Interested parties may contact Miss Milo or Miss Jinang, Tel. 679816.

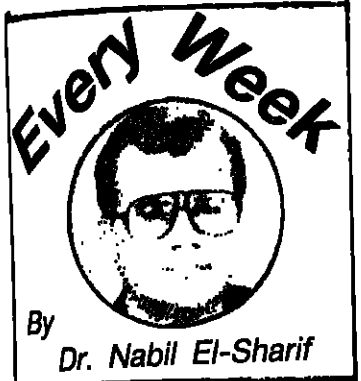
## Early results of local elections in Metro-Manila

Based on the latest election tally, following are the leading candidates for the Mayoralty race in Metro-Manila: Manila: Mel Lopez, Q.C.; Jun Simon, Caloocan; Boy Asistio, Jr., Pasay; Pablo Cuesta, Makati; Jojo Binay, Las Pinas; Riquera, Malabon; Oreta, Marikina; Santos, Muntinlupa; Bunye, Navotas; Del Rosario, Paranaque; Ferrer, Pasig; Eusebio, Pateros; Cesar Borja, San Juan; San Pascual, Taguig; Guzman.

## Filipino Choir

Plans are afoot to organize a Filipino Choir to sing at the afternoon Sunday mass at the Dela Salle Church in Jabal Hussein. Those interested to join the choir are kindly requested to ring Hani Asfour, 810674.

## middle east



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

## A heinous crime

THE PLIGHT of the young Yonis, Ahmed, should be brought to the attention of the whole world, and the manner in which this 13-year-old Palestinian died should be publicized as representing both the heroism of a nation that refuses to be intimidated into submission, and also the brutality of Zionists who have often fooled the world into believing they are the guardians of democracy in this part of the world.

Young Yonis was robbed of his childhood's dreams and of his right to live by the Zionists who do not differentiate in their savagery between men, women or children.

Like thousands of Palestinians who lost hope in any solution to their nightmare that lasted close to twenty years under Israeli occupation, Yonis joined his two brothers (ages 14 and 15) and participated in an anti-occupation demonstration near Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza.

Yonis insisted on carrying the Palestinian flag which he held very proudly in his right arm. He did not know of course that his flag which he perceived as the noblest symbol of patriotism, was to the settler-colonialists a reminder of the land they had confiscated and of the rights of the Palestinians they had denied.

This young Palestinian was not only shot immediately by soldiers of Israel's (Defence) army, but one of the soldiers, also hit him, after he fell, in the knee and rolled his body over. He then put his foot on his face, and kicked his nose and teeth.

The two brothers who witnessed the brutal murder of their young brother and would probably forever live with deep psychological scars of that horrible event, were too frightened, to even tell their parents. Three hours after Yonis' disappearance, the parents started looking for their missing child. Any father or mother all over the world can, in a moment of genuine human unity, most likely imagine what these parents must have felt like when finally they were able to identify Yonis' body at Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza.

Yonis' story and tragic death should be told to all who still maintain perceptions of Israel as the little David who is endangered by ruthless enemies from all around. One can also say a lot about (fortress Israel) that is so frightened from a 13-year old child whose only fault was carrying the flag of his nation. Nothing in the world can cleanse Rabin's hands of this heinous crime.

## US Policy

# Middle East and Palestinians

By George McGovern



McGovern

IN MARCH of 1975, as Chairman of the Middle East Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I visited Israel and a number of Arab states for discussions with heads of state and foreign ministers. I also met for two hours at a downtown office in the heart of Beirut with the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

The previous night, I had visited at dinner with several affluent Lebanese who were described to me as "rejectionists." They could not tolerate the notion of an Israeli state and were adamant in demanding that the Israelis be expelled to make room for the Palestinians. In contrast I found Arafat to be considerably more reasonable and practical-minded about the issues in dispute between the Arabs and the Israelis. When I asked him if he would accept a settlement that created a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, while recognizing the right of Israel to exist as an independent Jewish state, he answered, "Yes," with no qualifications.

When I announced this information at a large press conference in Jerusalem two days later I was told by an American Embassy official that Arafat would probably deny the statement I attributed to him. He never did. That remains his position twelve years later.

## PLO's moderation

This moderation is all the more commendable in light of the environment within which Mr. Arafat must survive. The spread of Islamic and Jewish fundamentalism and the subsequent hardening of positions is a factor Middle Eastern politicians must increasingly take into account in their rhetoric and decision-making process. The disproportionate influence of the small yet powerful religious parties in Israel's Knesset (parliament) has almost polarized that nation's domestic politics, leading to sometimes violent clashes between the Orthodox Jews and Israeli secularists. Some Israeli leaders have sought to capitalize on this religious sentiment by becoming increasingly intransigent in their refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians over the future status of the Arab territories Israel presently occupies.

Much in the same manner, Islamic revivalism has taken a strong hold in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza; particularly in the latter, where desperate youth have spent the last few weeks in open confrontation with the occupation authorities. Israeli officials allege that almost all the acts of violence which have taken place against Israelis this year have been committed by Palestinians loyal to a vague group calling itself Islamic Jihad (no connection to Islamic Jihad in Lebanon) with the assistance of the mainstream organization of the PLO, Yasser Arafat's Fatah. A poll taken last year in the West Bank revealed that the majority of Palestinians consider violent struggle against Israel the only feasible option left in their attempts to achieve a measure of self-determination.

It is in this atmosphere that I met with Chairman Arafat a second time on 1 November, 1987. This visit took place at a beautiful private home in Tunis not far from the headquarters which he established after pulling out of Lebanon in 1982. This time I was accompanied by several other prominent Americans including former Secretary of the Treasury in the

dent homeland in the West Bank and the Gaza area for the Palestinians. This option, however, is being rendered increasingly impractical day by day as Israeli settlers continue to build homes in what were once Arab lands overlooking almost every major Arab population centre in the West Bank.

The second option depends on Israel changing the status of the Muslims and Christians in the occupied territories. Presently, they live under military administration and are not allowed many of the basic freedoms and guarantees Israelis regularly enjoy. The Palestinian press is heavily censored while most Arab grievances are dealt with in a military court of law. Convictions of "terrorists" are based on signed confessions in Hebrew, a language most Palestinians do not read. Palestinians can be arrested without warrant or being charged with any crime for 18 days before being brought to court. Some are released before the time limit expires and then re-detained for another few weeks. Palestinians schools and universities are often closed for weeks or months at a time by the Israeli authorities due to "disturbances."

Rather than such an oppressive system of government, the Israelis could grant the Palestinians full citizenship rights, including the right to vote, the right to be represented in the Knesset and the right to local autonomy. The price Israel would pay for a true democracy would be a de-emphasis on the concept of a Jewish state with a purely Jewish character. The benefit of such a democracy would be peace and stability.

## International conference

Once again, I found Arafat to be reasonable in his discussion of Middle East issues. He now advocates an international peace conference, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain,

A poll taken last year in the West Bank revealed that the majority of Palestinians consider violent struggle against Israel the only feasible option to achieve self-determination.

France, Israel and the Arab states to resolve the troublesome conflicts of his region. He would like the PLO to be included in such a conference as part of an all-Arab delegation. He believes that such a conference should be held before the November 1988 US presidential election and that it could create a solution that both Israelis and Palestinians could live with peacefully.

Mr. Arafat's views were a pleasant respite from the extremist and sometimes fanatic denunciations which can be found on either side of the conflict. Indeed, the rejectionist views which receive the most publicity are also the ones which are the greatest threat to peace and justice in the region. There will not be a resolution until some basic facts are recognized and accepted by both the Arabs and the Israelis. The first is that Israel's right to exist must be affirmed by the Arabs and the Palestinians. The second is that Israel must accept the Palestinian longing for some measure of self-determination. Israelis like rabbi Meir Kahane, the founder of the Jewish Defence League in the United States and presently a member of the Israeli Knesset, and those who share his views are a disgrace to Israel and a menace to peace and justice. By arguing for the expulsion of the Palestinian community from the occupied territories and even from Israel itself, Kahane does more to cause conflict than contain it.

## Peace alternatives

Three options for peace remain. I have long advocated an indepen-

dent homeland in the West Bank and the Gaza area for the Palestinians. This option, however, is being rendered increasingly impractical day by day as Israeli settlers continue to build homes in what were once Arab lands overlooking almost every major Arab population centre in the West Bank.

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The last option is the more familiar trade of territory for peace. This is the option preferred by the Palestinians as voiced by Mr. Arafat. A trade of territory also implies a trade of recognition. Two nationalist sentiments exist for the same territory. Mr. Arafat argues persuasively that both sides will need to compromise these conflicting ambitions if a peaceful resolution is to be achieved.

Arafat would also like to see a more vigorous international effort to end the Iran-Iraq war. He does not object to US ships playing an escort role in the Arabian Gulf, but he believes that it would be more effective to create a multilateral force including such Muslim states as Turkey and Pakistan.

Mr. Arafat and his associates were highly disturbed by the US decision to close the Palestinian Information Office in Washington. He was keenly aware that the American Civil Liberties Union and numerous other Americans see this action as a violation of America's constitutional commitment to freedom of expression.

## Denunciation of terrorism

When we complained about terrorist tactics used by the PLO, Arafat stated that he had given public orders against the use of violence outside the territory now occupied by Israel. In these disputed areas, he said, we intend to continue "armed struggle." He then pointed to repeated Israeli bombing attacks against PLO occupied areas in Lebanon and elsewhere as an Israeli form of terrorism.

While in Tunisia, Mr. Kennedy and I met with President Bourguiba just hours before he was forced to give up his office. The aging president during all of Tunisia's three decades of independence and a longtime friend of the United States was clear and for-

celul on one matter. He was outraged by the Israeli bombing attack of 1985 on PLO headquarters in Tunis — an attack which killed 50 members of the PLO and 18 Tunisian citizens. Ironically, US naval forces were off the coast of Tunisia at the time as a show of support for Bourguiba against the Libyan leader Colonel Gadhafi, but failed to detect the incoming Israeli squadron. If the Reagan administration had not backed away from its initial approval of this raid, Bourguiba swore emphatically that he would have broken relations with the United States. It was clear both from this conversation and in the assessment of the American Embassy in Tunis that the Israeli raid, and the belief that the United States countenanced it, has been the most serious strain ever experienced in US-Tunisian relations.

## Need for a settlement

This incident helped to point out how the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict endangers US strategic and moral interests in the region. We have a broad political interest in maintaining good relations with the Arab and Muslim world. One hundred forty million Arabs must not become alienated from the United States simply because of Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians. Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan are good examples of moderate Arab states who wish to co-operate with the United States for the benefit of the region only to be limited in their relations with us because of our unlimited support for Israel in the absence of a peace settlement.

Certainly, included in this consideration is the US interest in oil and energy resources. We and our allies need to ensure the flow of oil out of the Middle East into Western economies. This can only be accomplished in a stable environment. This stability should be understood to be tied to the stability in relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours, including the Palestinians.

None of this is to deny the US commitment to the preservation of Israel as a free and independent state. Israel's best interests, and perhaps even survival, depend on a positive relationship between itself and the Palestinians. The US commitment to democracy and to parliamentary government is enhanced and not sacrificed by influencing Israel to come to terms, beneficial to all sides, with her enemies.

## Rational call

To conclude on a reference to American policy toward the PLO, I would again suggest that instead of terminating the Palestine Information Office in our nation's capital, we should terminate the policy stated by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1975 of refusing to talk with the PLO. Any Middle East peace that is to last must involve the participation of both Israel and the PLO. These are two key factors in both the continuance of conflict and the hopes for an eventual peace. We should be talking to the PLO and so should the Israelis. That is a necessary pre-condition for peace and security for the people of the Middle East, and serves the long-term national interests of the United States.

Senator George McGovern served in the United States Senate from 1962 to 1980. He was also Democratic presidential nominee in 1972. He currently serves on the board of Directors of the American-Arab Affairs Council.

## Help Parker to celebrate its centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's eight-week

The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in the Star. Then, everyone who has submitted one correct entry will be eligible for the grand prize of a "Duo-fold Centennial" pen set, by Parker.



## Story of Writing Contest

Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star  
P.O. Box 591  
Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

## Questions Week 2

- The early scripts were written in capital letters only, and the small "lower case" letters weren't widely used until the end of the:
  - 5th century b) 7th century c) 10th century d) 12th century.
- Literacy was gradually spread all over the world primarily because of:
  - trade b) conquest c) medicine d) religion
- In Roman inscriptions the cross-line finish of each stroke is called a:
  - serif b) rebus c) rubric d) gangmark

Circle the correct answer

1 a b c d 2 a b c d 3 a b c d

Name: .....

Mailing Address: .....

Telephone: .....





# THE JERUSALEM STAR

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## Political gains

AS THE Palestinian uprising concludes yet another week of brave and unrelenting defiance of brutal Israeli occupation, world reaction to the recent measures of oppression practised by Israeli soldiers is mounting. What is soothing to many is the recent condemnations emanating not from friendly countries and organizations, but from governments and bodies traditionally loyal to the Zionist state and blindly supportive of its policies regarding the Palestinian people.

On Wednesday one of the leading figures in the American Jewish Congress (AJC) openly condemned Israel's newest official policy of beating up Palestinian demonstrators and described it as "horrible and ugly". The Executive Director of AJC Mr. Henry Sigman was speaking at a press conference which he held in New York upon his return from a fact-finding mission in Israel.

The strong statements by this leading Jewish leader came only a few days after The New York Times published an editorial which sharply criticized Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's policy of beating up every Palestinian who dares to object to Israel's occupation. The Times, an influential American newspaper that is traditionally a firm supporter of Israel, was echoing the convictions of hundreds of Jewish leaders in the United States who no longer associate themselves with the barbaric measures practised by Shamir's government.

Meanwhile, the survival of the Palestinian uprising despite Israel's attempt to blackout news coverage, as well as its systematic oppression of young and old, men and women, infants and teenagers, have succeeded in creating rifts within the Israeli society and its political parties. On Wednesday a leading member of the Israeli Herut Party, the main party in the Likud coalition, resigned after he was accused of establishing forbidden contacts with Palestinians attached to the PLO. Mr. Moshe Amirav had earlier called for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and proposed a liberal form of autonomy or independence for the Palestinians. Mr. Amirav openly criticized Shamir's government and its provocative policies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The uprising is heralding new political gains in the international arena. The changes that are taking place inside the American society, within influential Jewish groups, in the heart of Israel's ruling parties, are indeed a landmark in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian struggle.

The world is finally opening its eyes to the scope and depth of the Palestinian saga. The process of setting the record straight has been initiated. It is now up to the Arabs to make good use of it.

## A crucial debate

THE REPORT which UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar has filed on the situation in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, goes now to the Security Council, the highest world body entrusted with safeguarding international peace and protecting the oppressed against the practices of the oppressor. This report, whose details have already been known, is based on the findings of De Cuellar's envoy, Marrac Goulding, who visited the occupied territories at the peak of the uprising and saw for himself how the simplest human rights are constantly violated by the Israeli occupation forces in blatant contravention of the Fourth General Convention.

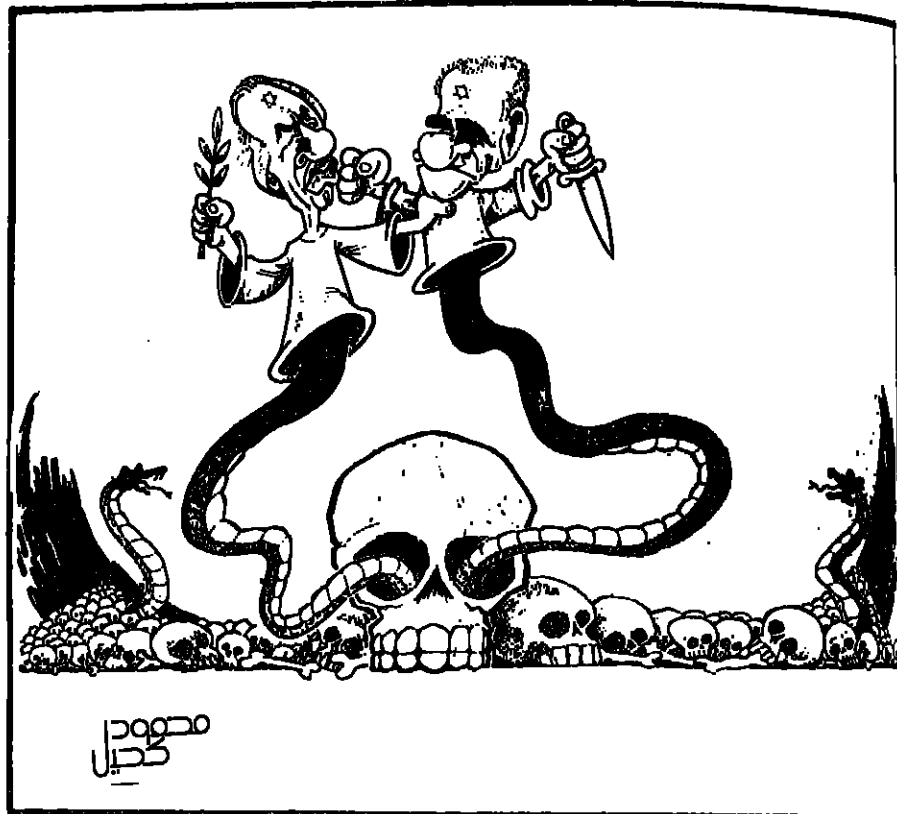
The report is indeed candid and forthright and points to what should be done to end the tragic situation in the occupied lands. Among other things, the report calls for a political settlement of the Palestinian problem through an international conference — a proposal that has already received world-wide support but is still opposed by the United States and Israel.

The council's deliberations on the UN Secretary-General's report are of paramount importance because their outcome will determine to a large extent the future of the deadlocked peace process in the Middle East. The council's debate will be conducted in the light of the Israeli criminal measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which are being countered by mounting opposition by the Arab population there and their determination to go ahead with their heroic struggle until their legitimate national demands are fulfilled.

The stands of the five permanent members of the Security Council vis-a-vis the international conference are so far known. The Soviet Union, Britain, France and China have given unequivocal support to the proposal, while the United States, under Zionist pressure, still opposes the idea and tends to favour Yitzhak Shamir's suggestion of direct negotiations.

It is thus the US position which still hinders progress towards convening the international conference which remains, under all circumstances, the best means of reaching a balanced solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is high time for the US administration to act seriously and with a genuine sense of responsibility, not only to make the achievement of just peace in the Middle East possible, but also to protect its vast interests in an increasingly



## America sets out to bring back its long-forgotten offspring



View from the US

Dona Adams Schmidt

BY AGREEING with the Vietnamese government to take into the United States 8,500 "Amerasian" young people — the offspring of American military men and Vietnamese girls, along with about 22,000 of the girls or other guardians of the young people, the United States has embarked on an extraordinary heart-warming act of mercy and of national pride.

At the same time it has made two other commitments of quite another nature.

The United States has undertaken to make Americans of more than eight thousand young people aged about 13 to their mid twenties who have since birth suffered every possible disadvantage. Their fathers have disappeared and with some exceptions have made no attempt to succour their babies. They have been denied not only Vietnamese citizenship but any kind of identification papers; and in most cases any kind of education or training. Certainly not all, but many, black and white have grown up as pickpockets or prostitutes. They have even been denied food ration coupons. And they have been reviled and bullied.

As for their mothers, many are or were bar-girls or prostitutes who with the best of will could hardly provide adequate homes. Some abused their offspring.

Both groups will be in need of prolonged and intensive education — language, culture, schooling, occupational training. And the question, by whom, remains open. Dr. Le Xuan Khoa, President of Indochina Resource Action Center, believes his organization should be entrusted with setting up a training

After 1978 the communist regime of Vietnam turned against these people for ideological and nationalist reasons, even though they have all become Vietnamese-speaking. They were harried across the border. Some in the south departed by boat.

Then in 1980-81 and on up to the present, came that almost unbelievable wave of peasants and fishermen, supplemented by some city people, who fled from the communists by boat. Of course, over the years most refugees got out to Thailand (107,000) and Cambodia (270,000), but by boat went 7,269 to Malaysia, 3,895 to the Philippines and thousands more to Singapore, Macao and other destinations.

For those really interested in the most agonizing stories come from these secure destinations where they get little care, only physical hardship but mental, psychiatric despair.

The great question for the US is: What can it do for these miserable victims of the war the US fought so bravely and so disastrously?

## Lie detectors

To the editor

WHEN I see top-ranking United States officials tirelessly defending Israel's criminal acts, I feel sure that the best way to refute their allegations, repeated parrot-like, would be to subject the said officials to "lie detectors."

George Khoury  
Amman

## Folk tales

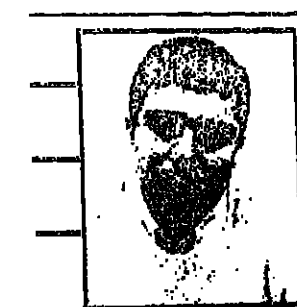
IN HIS briefcase, which he carries with him always, he has a file that explains everything. "It is an open-and-shut case," he keeps telling those waiting before the great hall. Then he would wave the file from the atrium which he climbed hundreds of times before.

Across the river there sat a young man, wearing dark clothes and staring at the humble grey hills before him. Everyday his sister would come from the other side and call him. They would talk for hours about relatives, about who was incarcerated, who was released and who had disappeared. She would tell him about the olive trees and orange groves, about the old people whose bodies now rest under the earth, warm and passionate earth. He would speak of the future, in a trembling voice, pointing to the hills behind and to the glittering waters of the River Jordan. She would smile and wipe a tear or two. And they would part company.

"Who is behind the barbed wire?" the boy would ask the elders. "Them or us." The elders would say little to him. He walks the narrow alleys of the camp, keeping close to the aging walls of tired buildings. His restless soul worries him. So many questions which his innocent mind asks. Little that he knows of the facts of life. When death is a close relative, the young die ignorant — how lucky they are.

When the ten-year-old boy shouted at the Israeli patrol he felt a wave of anger leaving him. His heart ached and he thought he was shot. But he wasn't. The Israeli patrol left in a hurry. Maybe to call in reinforcements. He had nothing to fight them with. In his heart he had felt hate and anger. But how could he know that these brutal emotions can never depart? For a boy who could not learn to love his neighbour, or be kind to others, the only emotions he could naturally feel were those of hating the including neighbour and uninvited guest.

They met in an air-conditioned hall, facing the blue sea. They deliberated and fought among themselves. In the recess they checked Reuters for news from home. "Good! It is still going on," one would say. "Bad! It is still going on," another would say. They meet and meet and promise each other things they know they couldn't keep. "It is embarrassing that it is still going on."



## Memorandum

By

Osama El-Sherif

"Enough!" one says, "enough killings and bloodshed!" But he knows that it is not others who are meant to hear his words. It frightens him that one day truth will catch up with him. It always does.

After the news, I saw "The Equalizer". May be we should call on him to "equalize" the situation. The toughest job any one could ask for. But the series is entertaining. True the stories are fictitious, unlike what is happening out there, but one feels good that somewhere, someone may find justice and receive his rights. Or may be not. If this was the case, I guess they would not make a television series out of it.

An injured soldier is visited by Shamir. "He is a hero of Israel." The soldier, who is battered up and his face swollen, says: "We must continue what we are doing, force is the only answer." That is absolutely right. Next time the Israeli hero is left before he lets anyone get to him. Israel commemorates a battered hero. Who, I wonder, remembers ours? The young men and women, the boys who like flowers, fell before the sun sets... who keeps a diary, or writes down their names? Who will settle the score so that our heroes will one day be commemorated by us?

"Something is wrong with our world," my obscure friend tells me. The world is confusing and confused. "Why is there so much injustice?" Then he shows me his American passport. He is tired and he wants to leave, forever, for good. I place my hand in his and we depart. Then he is back. "I can't live there," he says. "Life here is worse, but this is home." We promise to meet more often. Then one day we do. We sit in a remote corner in a traditional coffee-shop. It is cold and rainy outside. He sings... old forgotten songs. And we weep like abandoned women. It is painful, and our hearts are torn apart. Then we walk under the rain, under the grey skies of early morning.

ing. "You know," he says. "I think I smell the Jaffa sea." I say: "I smell it too." We laugh like unpolluted children. Then we depart again. Home is so dear. It is the only place where death becomes a friend, where dying no longer frightens us, where immortality means death, anytime one wants to.

In the damp alleys of walled Jerusalem sits an old man, one hand missing four fingers, another missing one, his dark complexion belies his true age. I am sure he is still there. He is a vendor selling peanuts to passers-by. When I was a child I passed by his warm corner hundreds of times. To me Jerusalem had a lot to do with that old dark man, his head buried under a "kotfeh," smoke blowing from a tin funnel piercing through hills of toasted peanuts in a hand-made barrel-shaped trolley. Everytime I passed by him I would buy a one-piastre worth of toasted peanuts. He would shovel the "sodani" into a paper cone made of old text books, with his mutilated hand and offer it to me with the other. He was a familiar sight, as if he was part of the thousand-year-old wall he reclined against, and maybe he was. He must be there now, unless the authorities moved him away so that tourists could not see him, or because they suspected him. Maybe there is a machine next to that wall, which serves you with small peanut bags, imported from the United States, and packed under hygienic conditions — air vacuumed for extra freshness.

Last time I saw him he was still holding on to his briefcase, showing a file to foreign visitors, who display little interest in its contents of yellow papers and other archaic documents. Still he queues to enter that big hall where others rally to present their cases. According to him the file tells it all from day one, a long time ago. "It is an open-and-shut case," he says. He may be right, but the case has been shut since day one.

"But if troops break his hand," explains the military correspondent of the Jerusalem Post, "he won't be able to throw stones for a month and a half." Or in Mr. Rabin's words: "I prefer a photo of a curfew over shooting, burning tires and petrol bombs." Thus does a truly humane country with a democratic government that is determined to deny parallels with South Africa invite parallels with South Africa.

Israel's effort to restore order in the occupied territories is surely tormenting. Washington, too, has a role to play in opening blocked channels, something to be explored when President Mubarak of Egypt sees President Reagan this week. But there can be no serious talk about policy until Israel recognize something else. When a democratic government turns to thuggery as a policy it risks losing far more than control.

In an interim arrangement giving the West Bank and Gaza a degree of autonomy pending a larger settlement. But this assumes that the means used to quell unrest are distinct from subsequent negotiations. Beatings breed rage and despair.

## What Israel is losing

Editor's Note: The following New York Times editorial appeared on Sunday 24 January

IT WOULD be a profound mistake for Israel to believe that it can restore order in occupied Gaza and the West Bank by resorting to Breznev brutality and betraying its own values. How can that open a path to serious political talks with the Palestinians?

Israel Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin believes that he finally has the answer to six weeks of unrest. "The first priority is to use force, might, beatings," he means it. The Israeli army has been sent door to door to beat Palestinians into submission. Even if that means breaking the bones of women, children and old men that way, in Mr. Rabin's view, nobody gets killed and everybody gets the message.

It should not for a moment be thought, however, that the Israeli authorities lack sensitivity. They are sending in teams of psychologists to allay the effects of the beatings, on the soldiers.

Do these actions truly reflect the considered judgement of the coalition cabinet or the Israeli public? If the answer is yes, then the state of that once promised deliverance to the oppressed has truly lost its way.

Granted that the tormenting problem of the Palestinians is one for which the Arab World must share responsibility; granted that Israel is understandably anxious to end the unrest; granted that many Israelis yearn to exchange occupied territory for real peace, Israelis grasp better than anyone else the need for a political "modus vivendi," once the unrest can be contained.

That seems to be Mr. Rabin's aim: First restore order, and then search for partners

## Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

## Aftermath

PERHAPS IT is still early to give a final assessment of the numerous positive results which the uprising in the occupied territories has accomplished at the various levels. For the uprising is still going on and it is no longer possible to predict an end while the Israelis step up their harassment measures and the Palestinians retaliate with stronger resistance. But a quick review of the varied reactions leads to the belief that the results surpass in importance and success all those yielded through different forms of action over the past twenty years.

To begin with, the size and ferocity of the uprising has left the Israeli political leadership in utter confusion. While the rift between the Likud and the Labour parties of Israel has widened, some powerful Likud members have become surprisingly "dovish", calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces even before a settlement is reached. The calls have extremely upset Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who rushed to Menachem Begin for advice. Begin seemed to have urged Shamir not to budge, but the damage has been done, and it looks certain that the uncompromising Likud is not standing on firm grounds any more.

Another result of utmost significance has been the rekindling of the spirit of defiance and resistance within the so-called Israeli Arabs who, through their strong solidarity with their brethren in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, introduced a new explosive element into the Israeli society and added considerable weight to the pan-Palestinian struggle.

The almost objective coverage by the American press of the uprising and the brutality of the Israeli forces must be viewed as a major positive development. The US official position has not changed substantially, but the Israeli image has been severely tarnished in the United States and taxpayers there could soon begin to wonder if they should continue to assist an oppressive government whose practices exceed those of the widely-abhorred South African regime.

In short, Israel is heading rapidly towards being an international outcast, a pariah, unless it takes immediate steps to meet the Palestinians' legitimate demands. The world cannot continue to tolerate an unjust occupation going on indefinitely without a lasting settlement in sight.

The international community is coming very close to a consensus on the need to resolve the Palestinian problem through an international conference. Israel and the United States, which still oppose the proposal, face two options: Endorsement of the peace conference or increasing isolation. Israel faces much worse than that because if no tangible progress toward a settlement is soon made, Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will continue their challenge after reaching the point of no return. A few more weeks of violence and further world outcries might force even Shamir to change his mind.





Soldiers' blows against shops as well as against people

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** (Agence) — Israeli troops fired tear gas and rubber bullets in clashes with Arab demonstrators in Jerusalem and the West Bank Wednesday as controversy grew over the army's use of beatings.

The day before, the troops opened fire on Arab protesters in the West Bank, wounding one and fire-bombs were hurled at soldiers in the Gaza Strip. Border policemen shot a Palestinian in the leg when dozens of protesters, many with their faces covered with kaffiyah head-dresses, surrounded a patrol in the Janin refugee camp.

The Arab-run Palestine Press Service said the army used live ammunition and wounded two Arabs in protests in the West Bank town of Al-Bireh and the Jerazoun refugee camp near Ramallah where photographers saw 15 Arabs detained.

General Ehud Barak, deputy chief of staff, said the army would reimpose far-reaching curfews and beat protesters if unrest persisted, Israel radio reported.

The Arab-run Palestine Press Service said a leaflet distributed over the weekend calling for a general strike was only partly observed. Stores in Nablus, the largest city in the occupied West Bank and Al-Ram, 15 kilometres north of Jerusalem, remained shut Tuesday. In East Jerusalem stores were closed for the 20th day in a row to protest the army's handling of violent disturbances in the occupied territories which broke out on 8 December.

In Shifa Hospital, Arab largest hospital in Gaza Strip, officials Tuesday said Israeli soldiers have beaten about 800 Palestinians in the Gaza city area alone, many indiscriminately.

Israeli attorney, Felicia Langer, has filed a complaint with the attorney general's office on behalf of 19 Gazans who claim they were beaten or shot even though they were not protesting.

Meanwhile, at a news conference in Tunis on Tuesday, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Chairman Yasser Arafat listed 25 pregnant women from Gaza who

## Uprising continues Attempts to suppress the national will

he said had lost their fetuses because they were beaten or tear gassed by Israeli soldiers.

On the other hand, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who visited a blood-stained wall in the West Bank city of Ramallah where soldiers beat prisoners, claimed to investigate any wrongful beatings of Arabs.

Rabin on Tuesday said, "There is no policy of punishing by beating," but in an interview with Israeli army radio after the visit conceded, "There were exceptions and violations."

Eyewitnesses cited by the English-Language Jerusalem Post said soldiers had regularly beaten detainees at the wall, located near Manara Square in Ramallah. Israeli newspapers referred to it Wednesday as the "Wall of Beatings."

Accompanied by senior army commanders, and Israeli reporters, Rabin was shown blood-stained and said: "Send them to the lab" for tests.

The commander of the elite Goliath Unit in Ramallah told reporters that clubbing has always been permitted as a means of subduing people. But when it was declared official policy, it was misinterpreted.

In the northern Israeli town of Nazareth, some 30,000 Arabs from villages throughout the country gathered to protest Israeli policy in the West Bank and Gaza



Inhuman acts of Israeli soldiers.

Strip, where some 38 Palestinians have been killed in recent unrest.

"We want the PLO, Israeli army get out," many of the protesters chanted as they marched down the town's main road. "We want a Palestinian state." The protesters carried signs bordered in black which bore the names of the Palestinians killed in seven weeks of violence in the occupied lands.

A one-day strike by most of Israel's 750,000 Arabs last month turned violent in many areas, including Nazareth. It shocked many Israelis, who had come to view the nation's Arabs as separate from Palestinians in the territories and well-integrated into Israeli society.

On the political level, major moves took place either regionally or internationally. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called on the superpowers Sunday to take up the Middle East conflict at their next summit meeting, saying the issue was "one of the most pressing" on the international agenda.

In his meetings with Israeli leaders, Genscher expressed European support for an international Middle East peace conference. He would not comment on his talks with Shamir, head of the right-wing Likud bloc, who staunchly opposes such a forum.

Palestinian leaders called on Genscher to pressure the Israeli government to participate in an

international conference. In a letter to the minister, the Palestinians asked that an international force be stationed in the occupied territories to protect the Palestinians "from the brutality of Israeli authorities."

Genscher said he would inform his European colleagues about a visit to Israel. The minister flew Brussels later Sunday for a two-day meeting of the European Community's Council of ministers.

In another development, Palestinian newspaper editor headed for the United States Tuesday after Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir bowed to American pressure and lifted a three-month travel ban.

Recently Siniora launched a campaign of non-violent civil resistance to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip captured during the 1967 Middle East war.

Moreover, Arab foreign ministers Sunday unanimously demanded an end to Israel's occupation of Arab territories and pledged to continue material and political support for the Palestinians in the occupied territories to continue their anti-occupation uprising.

The ministers also adopted a form of anti-Judaism and Christian duty to make reparations by supporting the state of Israel is the meeting of 13 April, 1986, between Pope John Paul II and the chief rabbis of the Roman Jewish community. The pope had arranged to visit the chief synagogue in Rome as a gesture of good will toward the Roman Jewish community.

Finally, UN Secretary General De Cuellar urged early last week the Security Council to engineer a negotiated end to the Arab-Israeli conflict saying it is the only way to protect Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

De Cuellar called on the international community to pressure Israel into accepting the terms of the fourth Geneva Convention relating to residents of occupied territories. The convention prohibits deportation, collective punishment such as curfews, land settlement in the occupied territories, and attempts to alter the status of Jerusalem.

**DR. MOHAMMAD** Sadi Al-Faqih, chairman of Bir Zeit University's board of trustees and vice chairman of UNRWA's medical services, passed away Wednesday in Ramallah following a severe heart attack at the age of 62.

Dr. Al-Faqih was a distinguished figure known of his faithful national stands and sincere efforts while serving his Arab nation and the Palestinian people.

Bir Zeit University liaison office in Jabal Al-Luwaihidh, near Dheir Ibn Al-Azwar School, has opened a register for those who wish to offer condolences on Thursday 28 January between 10 am to 2 pm and from 4 pm to 6 pm.

## Zionism

# Manipulation of Christianity

By Dr. Rosemary Ruether

FROM THE foundation of the state of Israel, and even before, Zionism has relied for much of its support in the United States upon influencing the sentiments of American Christians. American Christians are given the message that they have not just a political but also a religious stake in supporting the state of Israel. One such religious claim made upon American and also European Christians is that of compensation for Christian guilt for anti-Semitism and the Nazi destruction of European Jewry.

It is unquestionably the case that Western Christianity is guilty of having promoted anti-Semitism, both as a religious ideology and as a justification of social and legal discrimination against Jews within Christian societies for 1,500 years. It is also the case that this heritage of religiously justified discrimination was used by Nazism to formulate its ideological and legal attack on Jews. Christians to Semitism disposed of Nazism and accept this Nazi propaganda and not to question the Nazi plans of genocide against Jews. But it would seem that the appropriate compensation for this history would be to rid Christian religious teaching of anti-Judaism and to promote full acceptance of Jews in Western Christian societies.

However, Zionism has sought, from the late forties to establish a link between guilt for the Holocaust and support for Israel. This is done by making Israel appear to be a messianic sign of Jewish victory over the Holocaust.

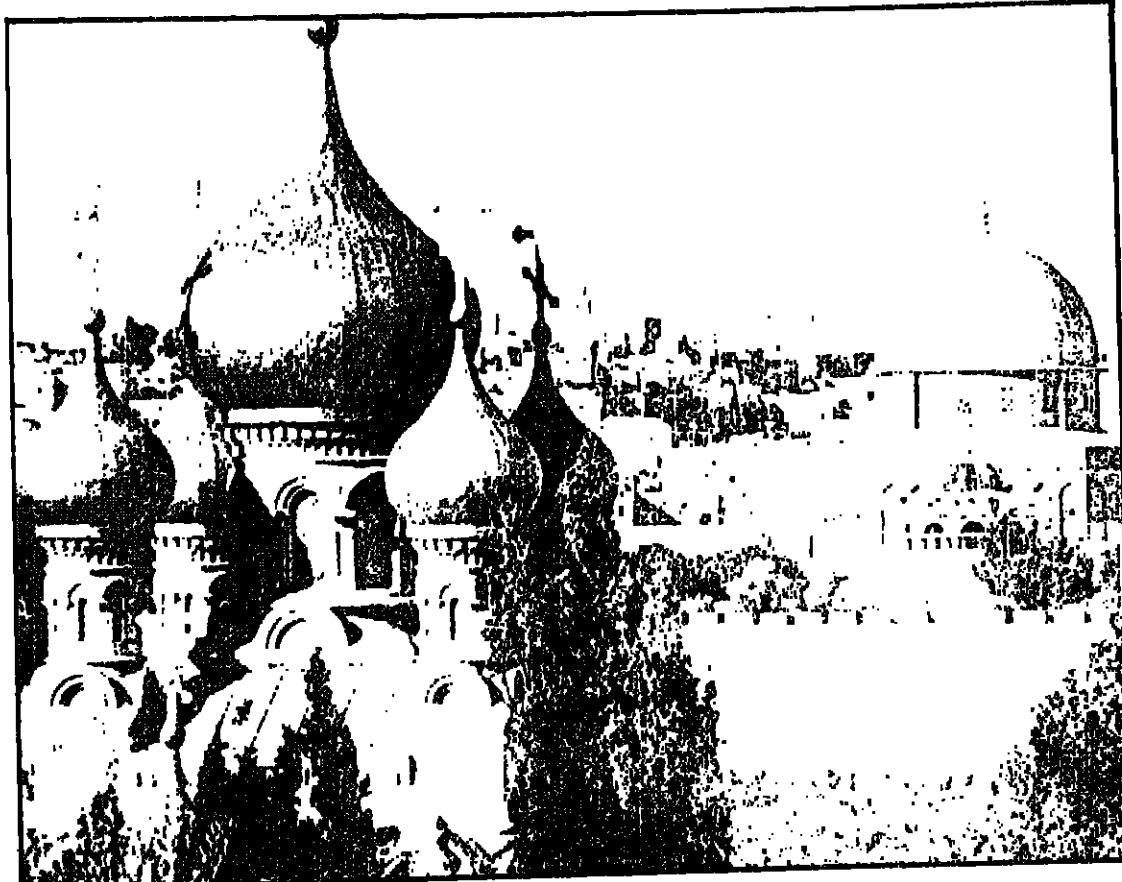
### The pope's gesture

One example of the effort to establish a link between Christian guilt for the Holocaust and Christian duty to make reparations by supporting the state of Israel is the meeting of 13 April, 1986, between Pope John Paul II and the chief rabbis of the Roman Jewish community. The pope had arranged to visit the chief synagogue in Rome as a gesture of good will toward the Roman Jewish community.

Professor Giacomo Saban, president of the Jewish community in Rome and Professor Elio Toaff, chief rabbi in Rome, both addressed the pope prior to his speech. First, they reminded the pope of the bad history of his predecessors. Then they chided him for not recognizing the state of Israel. The implication was that by recognition of Judaism as a valid religion and recognition of a Jewish state as a political entity.

### Argument

The reasons for the pope's refusal to recognize the Jewish state have been in a process of evolution, according to George Iran's recent book, *The Papacy and the Middle East* (Notre Dame Press, 1986). Originally the papacy was more concerned with Christian control over Christian "holy places" and maintaining Jerusalem as an international zone. In the last 20 years the position has shifted from concern for places to concern for people. Justice for the Palestinians has become central to the pope's policy. Recognition of Israel is denied because it is said to be a state without recognized borders. The papacy thus tacitly insists that the Palestinians



must receive a state before the papacy will recognize the Jewish state officially, although it in fact already deals with it unofficially.

This papal policy could be an important witness of the Catholic Church for justice. But the reasons for the papal position have not been discussed and clarified. It is typical of Zionists and their supporters to suggest that the pope does not recognize Israel because he clings to an ancient Christian notion that the Jews should be wanderers and exiles until Christ returns and they recognize him as Messiah. There is no evidence that this ancient idea actually figures in the present papal thinking.

### Fallacy

The flip side of this effort to link Christian reparations for anti-Semitism with support for Israel is to claim that any criticism of Israel is anti-Semitism. Liberal Christian statements from the World Council of Churches, the American National Council of Churches and even such pacifist churches as the Society of Friends that call for justice for the Palestinians are branded out-of-hand as anti-Semitic, even though such statements are carefully worded so they emphasize equally the rights of Israel to national security.

This stigmatization of critical views of Israel is also applied to critical Jews, including Israelis. Since it is difficult to claim that a Jew is anti-Semitic, the rhetoric for this is to claim that such a person is a self-hating Jew. This term is a self-hating Jew. This term is a self-hating Jew.

Since the lands claimed as having been given by God to the ancient Hebrews in the Bible vary from being a small region from present Ramallah to Beersheba, to lands which include the Sinai desert up to Egypt, the Transjordan and Southern Lebanon, even to claims to the whole Middle East from the Mediterranean coast to the Euphrates River, such biblical land claims are expansionist. It is seldom mentioned that the coastal plains of Palestine were occupied by the Philistines and Phoenicians and were never ancient Hebrew territory.

Surely what needs to guide modern states is the actual facts of the residence of indigenous people in specific territories and

journal Christianity and Crisis published an article by Israel Shahak, a well-known Israeli human rights activist, on human-rights violations of Palestinians. Zionist Christians and Jews were able to persuade Ursula Niebuhr that the journal had become anti-Semitic and that she should remove the name of her late husband and founder of the journal, Reinhold Niebuhr, from the masthead of the paper (May 1972). These incidents point to the broader phenomenon; namely, the concerted effort to intimidate the Christian press with charges of anti-Semitism and thus prevent them from publishing critical articles about Israel.

A second important area for establishing links between Christianity and support for the state of Israel is to identify the present state with the re-establishment of a land claim supposedly given by God to the ancient Hebrew people. This biblical-land-claim ideology carries great emotional weight with American Protestants, and not just fundamentalist ones. Catholics, with their recently renewed interest in the Bible, also tend to support this connection. According to recent studies, some 57 per cent of American Protestants and 35 per cent of Catholics respond positively to the statement that the founding of the state of Israel in 1948 is a fulfillment of the biblical prophecy that the Jews will be restored to their land.

### Expansionism

Since the lands claimed as having been given by God to the ancient Hebrews in the Bible vary from being a small region from present Ramallah to Beersheba, to lands which include the Sinai desert up to Egypt, the Transjordan and Southern Lebanon, even to claims to the whole Middle East from the Mediterranean coast to the Euphrates River, such biblical land claims are expansionist. It is seldom mentioned that the coastal plains of Palestine were occupied by the Philistines and Phoenicians and were never ancient Hebrew territory.

Surely what needs to guide modern states is the actual facts of the residence of indigenous people in specific territories and

their right not to be displaced from houses they have built and lands they have cultivated for generations. These kinds of questions are repressed by dogmatic claims to a biblical literalism in this particular matter as equivalent to religious faithfulness. The idea that prophecy has been fulfilled also has great appeal to Christians because it appears to "prove" that the Bible is true and that God is active in history.

### Historical distortion

In Christian preaching and Bible reading, the ancient Hebrew people chosen by God are referred to as Israel. So the fact that the modern Jewish state chose to call itself Israel rather than Judah or Judea also tends to cement this emotional bond for Christians. Actually, this was not the name of the ancient Jewish kingdom of the Davidic kings, which was called Judah. The name Israel was used for the northern kingdom in Samaria, which led a precarious independent existence for 200 years between the ninth and seventh centuries B.C. and was then swept away by the Assyrians, who settled their own colonies in the area.

Another sway of cementing the ties between the present state of Israel and the restoration of a biblical promised land is created by archaeological tourism in Israel. This is seen as a very important public relations area by Israel, which carefully monitors those who are allowed to be tour guides in Israel. No Palestinian has been licensed as a tour guide since 1967. Those who are licensed must be approved by the Israeli government.

Moreover, the pattern of archaeological digs, as well as their presentation to modern tourists, is designed to create an identification between ancient Israelites, as the only legitimate residents in the land, and the modern Israelis. The Islamic strata of occupation of sites are typically destroyed. The intention is to clear everything down to the level of a city of ancient Hebrew occupation. This both establishes the direct visual link between ancient Israelites and modern Jewish land claims and also gives the impression that no one was in the land between the ancient period and the founding of

the modern state of Israel. Sixteen centuries of Christian and Muslim life in the land is erased from view. One gets the impression of direct continuity between ancient Hebrew and modern Israeli occupation of the land. The intervening period becomes an empty blip on the historical screen.

### Irrefutable facts

Most of these ancient cities such as Jericho and Megiddo, were not founded by ancient Hebrews, but by more ancient Canaanites, who had 2,000 or more years of flourishing existence before their occupation by Hebrews.

This use of religious claims to bolster support for the state of Israel among American Christians needs more careful response from Christian leaders. It has been typical of liberal denominations to release statements about the Middle East that try to carefully balance Palestinian rights with protection of Israel's supposed "security." These statements generally have not forthrightly discussed the actual history of land expropriation and expulsion of Palestinians by Israelis. They assume a kind of status quo and try to balance some self-determination of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza with claims of Israel to national security. The basic dilemma of the Jewish state as an ethnic-theocratic state is not confronted. Those statements are generally couched in terms of political ethics. Thus they do not confront the biblical land claims used to appeal to Christian biblical conservatives.

Western Christians need to be better acquainted with the actual roots of the conflict in the idea of a Jewish state as an ethnically exclusive state. They need to be clearer about the actual history of land expropriation, expulsion and economic exploitation of Palestinians that continue to escalate every day. Their statements thus need to be sharpened in terms of comprehension of the actual issues of justice. In addition, there needs to be two areas of careful criticism and clarification to counteract the religious-ideological appeals made by Zionists.

### New approach

First, there needs to be a distinction between anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism as justified criticism of actual unjust activities of the state of Israel. Repentance of anti-Semitism is necessary, but it needs to focus on theological, catechetical and liturgical material, purging such Christian material of contemptuous references to Jews and Judaism as a religion. Full civil rights for Jews in Christian societies need to be safeguarded. But rejection of anti-Semitism has nothing to do with uncritical support of the state of Israel and whitewash of actual injustices that it is currently committing. One does not atone or "pay for" one evil by condoning another.

Secondly, a biblical hermeneutic needs to be developed that will question the promised-land ideology, both in its ancient biblical form and in its application to modern Israel. Here Western Christians should be in dialogue with Palestinian and other Arab Christians, whose existence they have mostly ignored.

One needs to ask critical questions about how one distinguishes between good biblical insights that lend toward justice and universal love for all peoples and those less ethical ideologies that justify domination and violence against others. Respectful dialogue with Middle Eastern Christians is vital at this point, so that Western Christians do not seek to create Jewish-Christian dialogue that tramples over the existence of Christians in the Middle East, particularly those in Palestine.

**Dr. Rosemary Radford Ruether** is professor of applied theology at Garret-Evangelical Theological Seminary.

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Your  
TV guide

Channel  
2

### French Programmes Saturday

\* 6:00 "Notes Non - Ecrites sur des musiques D'Algerie", or, "Unwritten Note About Music In Algeria." The Algerian Writer Kaleb Yacine shows the influence of Andalusian and Berber culture on the musique in Algeria.

\* 7:00 News in French.  
\* 7:15 The weekly sports magazine.

### Tuesday

\* Deux De Conduite, eps. 5: Bruno and Albert find a child who claims that he has no family but actually his parents are looking for him and think that he has been kidnapped.

### Friday

\* 5:30 Les Barbouzes: An arms dealer dies in mysterious circumstances. He had some important documents. An agent from the French Secret Services has to prevent the selling of these documents to outside powers trying to obtain them. Starring Lino Ventura and Bernard Blier.

\* 7:00 News in French.  
\* 7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. With France and The Soviet Union.

### English Programmes Saturday

\* 8:30 Married With Children, "Sixteen Years And What Do You Get?": Unbeknownst to Al, Peggy runs his credit card up to the limit and he is forced to show up for his Sixteenth Wedding Anniversary empty-handed.

\* 9:00 Sat Variety Show.  
\* 10:20 Feature Film.

### Sunday

\* Farrington Of The F.O.

\* 9:10 Australia, "New Documentary": In January, 1988 it will be just 200 years since the first settlers, 780 unwilling convicts, were landed at Sydney Cove. Totally bewildered, for all they knew they might have come ashore on the other side of the moon. To celebrate the Bicentenary of the nation which has grown from such unpromising beginnings, the series has invited five distinguished Australians to make an anthology of documentary films; each has chosen a subject or an era which highlights different aspects of their nation's story... quirky, perceptive, fascinating.

\* 10:20 Secret Army.

### Monday

\* 8:30 Are You Being Served?

\* 9:10 Vanity Fair, "New Classic Drama - Series": The adventures of clever, unscrupulous Becky Sharp - indomitable social-climber and improviser extraordinaire - and dear, sweet, gently born Amelia Sedley are brought vividly to life in this epic adaptation of Thackeray's brilliantly witty and satirical novel. Starring: Rebecca Saire Eve Matheson Jack Klaff

\* 10:20 Feature Film, "My Blue Heaven": Betty Grable Dan Dally. David Wayne: Fast moving musical with Grable and Dally happing and singing.

### Tuesday

\* 8:30 "Martin Luther King," part 3.

\* 9:30 Executive Stress: Edgar has two pieces of news for his two executives, Caroline and Donald Fairchild. The first is - Donald will definitely be the new Managing Director of Oasis UK - the second is - he's sending Caroline to "join her husband" in Jeddah for 5 years.

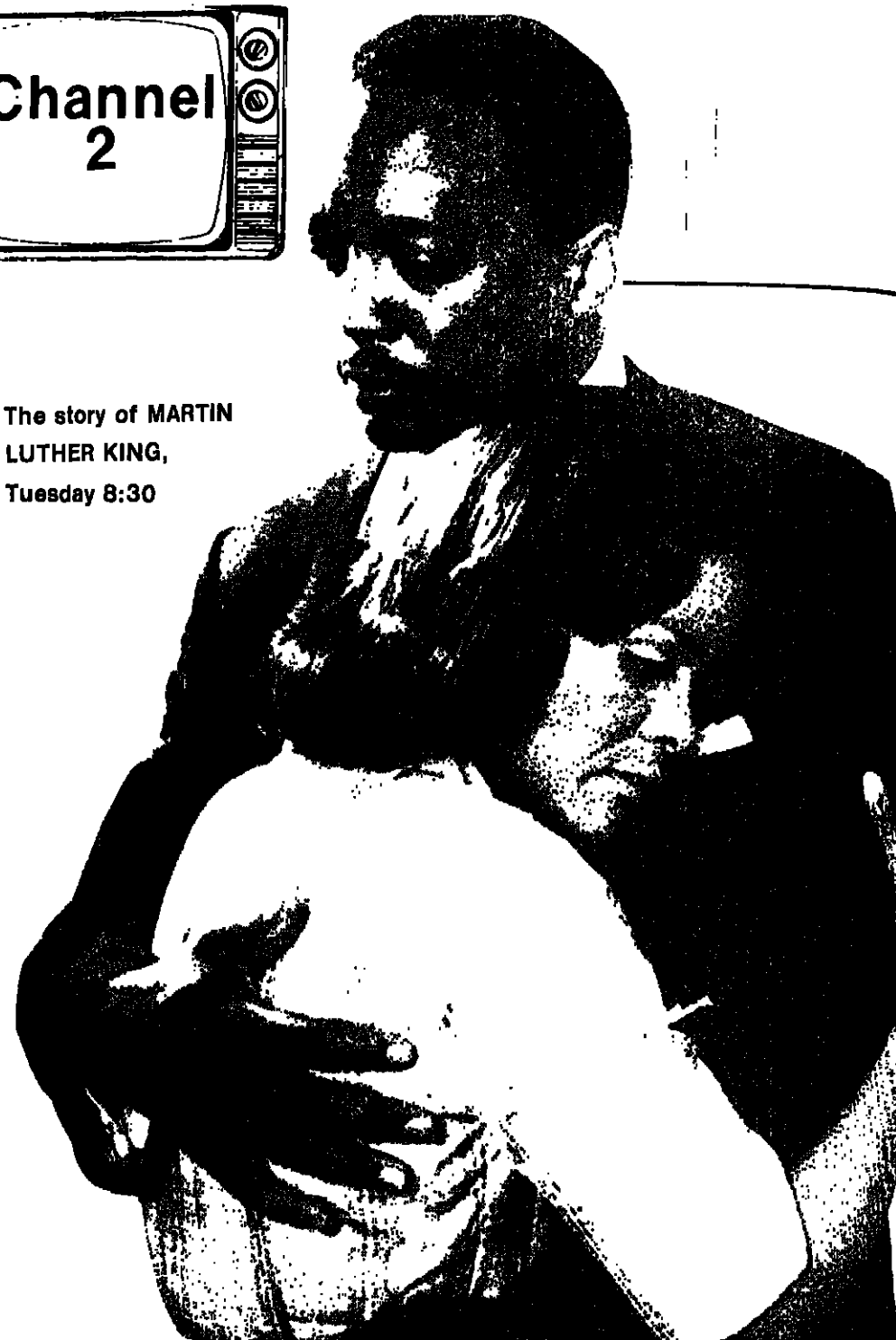
\* 10:20 The Equalizer.

\* 11:10 Three's Company.

### Wednesday

\* 8:30 Charles In Charge.

The story of MARTIN  
LUTHER KING,  
Tuesday 8:30



In the first place. We look at the latest treatment and the latest theories about causes, and dispel some of the misconceptions about cervical cancer through the moving and sometimes humorous experiences of several women.

\* 9:35 Alfred Hitchcock Presents.....

\* 10:20 Mini-Series, "Roses Are For The Rich."

### Thursday

\* 8:30 Part 4 of "Martin Lu-

ther King"

\* 9:10 Rags to Riches.

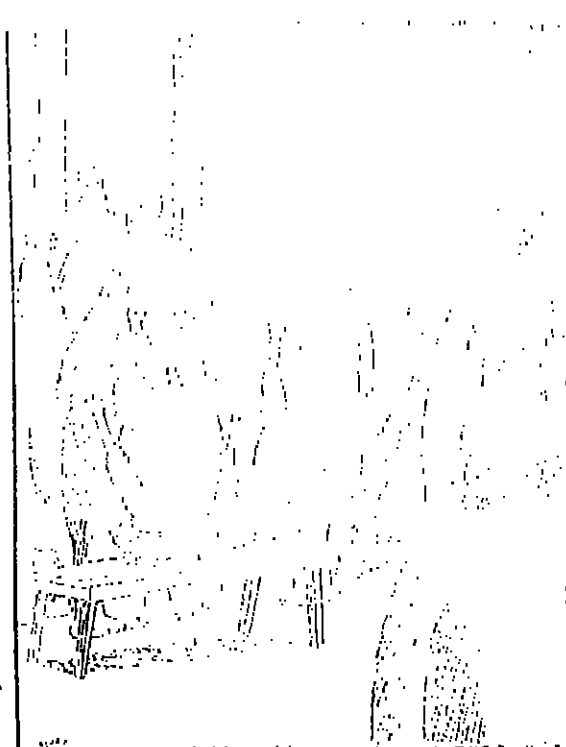
\* 10:20 Feature film, "Stick Stick leaves jail after several years, and gets involved with a friend of his, in smuggling.

### Friday

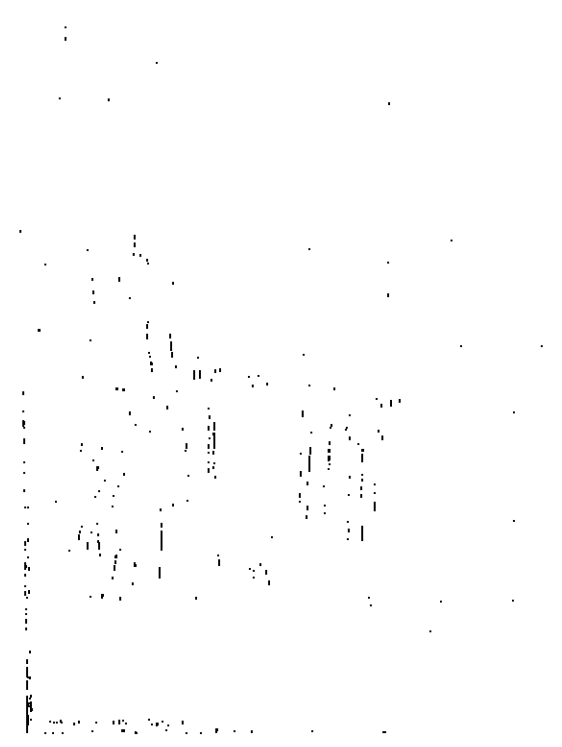
\* 8:30 Growing Pains.

\* 9:10 Magnum.

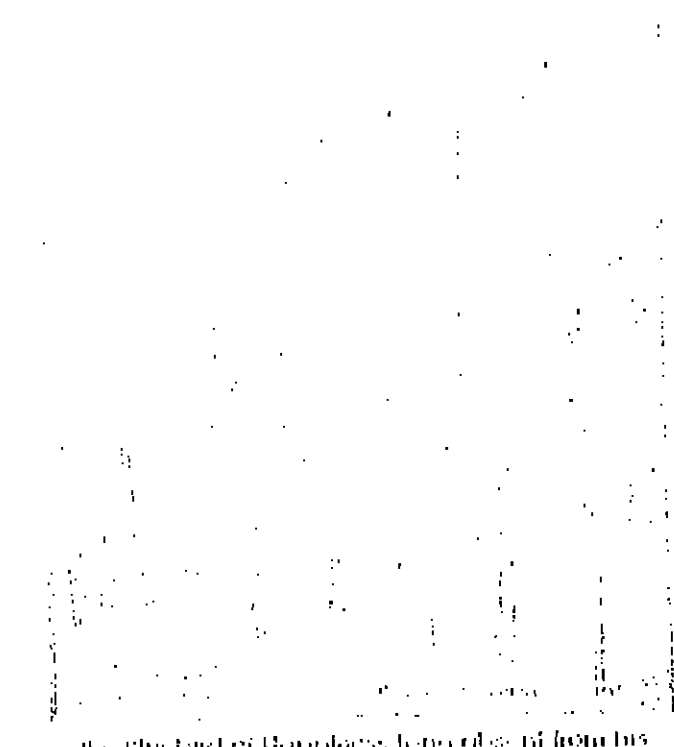
\* 10:20 Falcon Crest.



"Well, I'm a little bit... Have you tried Carol's sheep clip?"



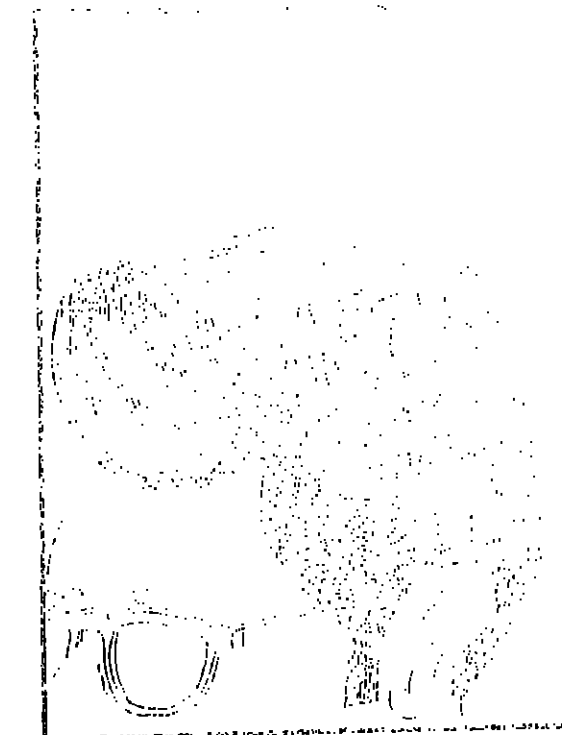
"The wench, you know, the one who..."



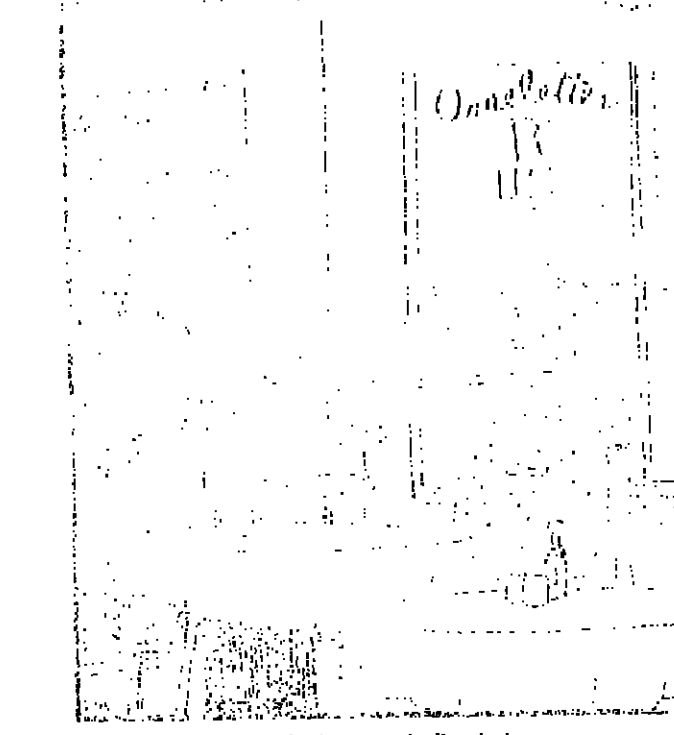
The blue faced man... from his... by the... of... ..



Monster jobs



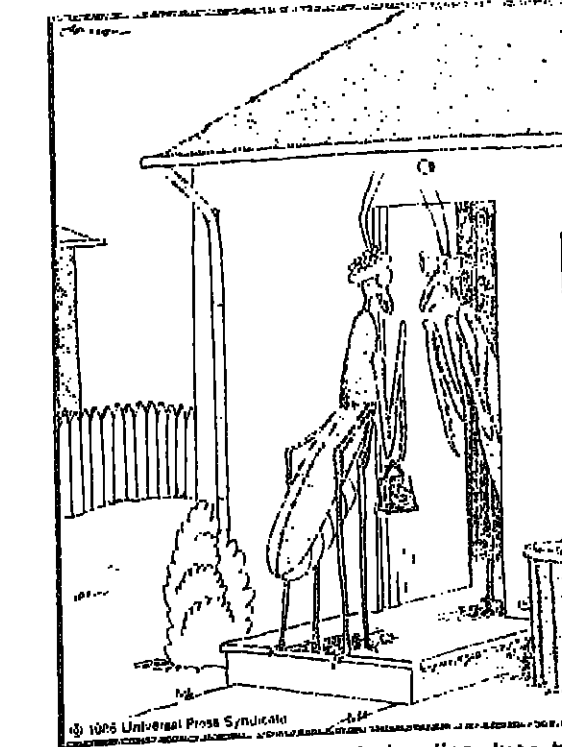
"Say, ain't you a stranger in this part?"



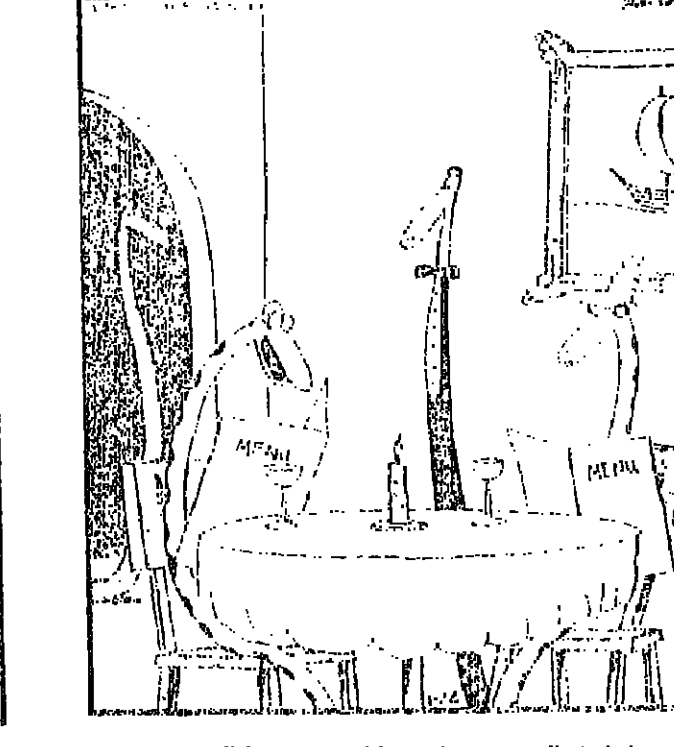
Humpty Dumpty's final days



"Now remember, Cory, show us that you can take good care of those little fellows and maybe next year we'll get you that puppy."



"I don't know what you're insinuating, June, but I haven't seen your Harold all day - besides, surely you know I would only devour my own husband!"



"Well, this may not be wise on a first date, but I just gotta try your gentle wharf rats."

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